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Volume 9

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CANADIAN OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

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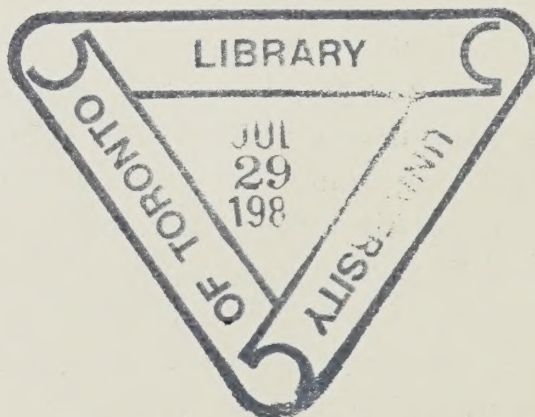
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Preface

This work is an attempt to introduce the student to the various types of publications issued by both Parliament and the departments and agencies of the federal government as well as the types of information which may be found in the various documents.

No attempt has been made to compile a bibliography of federal government publications. This would involve a work of several volumes.

While some publications have been published in both the English and French languages since 1867, the French language title has been included only when the two languages appear on the one title page. When a work has been published in the English and French languages and bound back to back the term "bilingual" has been used to indicate this.

The resources of several libraries were used to locate the information needed, in particular the Library of Parliament, Ottawa, and the libraries of the University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario. Several librarians must be singled out for a special acknowledgement of thanks: Pamela Hardisty, Library of Parliament for reading several chapters and offering valuable suggestions; Michael Graham, Library of Parliament for locating hard to find items; and Maureen Ryan, University of Western Ontario, for her constant assistance in locating material needed for the project.

Grateful acknowledgement must also be made to Edith Jarvi, Faculty of Library Science, University of Toronto for suggestions on student problem areas; Elsie Mills, formerly of the Department of Na-

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Olga B. Bishop

London, Ontario

May 15, 1980

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CHAPTER 1

Canadian Parliamentary Government

CONSTITUTION

Canada has both a written and an unwritten constitution. The written constitution, while designed by representatives of the governments of the Canadian provinces (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Province of Canada) followed British precedences and practices of parliamentary government which had evolved over several centuries. These representatives had met three times, twice in 1864, once in Charlottetown and once in Quebec City and in London in 1866. The document which resulted is the *British North America Act*¹ passed on March 29, 1867, proclaimed on May 22, 1867 by the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and came into effect July 1, 1867.

Since 1867 a number of additions, alterations and amendments have been made to the constitution. Some sections have been repealed while other sections have been added. Consolidations of these changes have been published from time to time. The latest consolidation, issued by the Department of Justice, incorporates all the changes up to June 1, 1976.²

The constitution is quite concrete in certain areas while in others it is vague or gives no guidance at all. It outlines in some detail certain aspects of the central government such as the composition of Parliament, how often it shall meet and how many Senators shall be appointed from each province as well as how many Members shall be elected from each province to serve in the House of Commons. It

provided for the distribution of powers between Parliament and the provincial legislatures; established Canada as officially bilingual for debates in either the Senate or House of Commons and the Legislature of Quebec as well as in the published records and *Journals* of all three Houses and in any Court in Canada, established under the *British North America Act*; provided for the initial governments of Ontario and Quebec (the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick legislatures were to continue as already established); and provided for other British North American colonies to join the federation if and when they desired.

The constitution is vague with regard to the executive power of government and there is no mention of either a Prime Minister or Cabinet, both of which perform very vital roles today.³

Under the terms of the *British North America Act* three provinces (Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick) were federally united July 1, 1867 to form "one Dominion under the name of Canada"⁴ and under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Today Canada consists of ten provinces (Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba,⁵ British Columbia,⁶ Prince Edward Island,⁷ Alberta,⁸ Saskatchewan,⁹ and Newfoundland,¹⁰) each with its own legislature, and two territories (Yukon,¹¹ and the Northwest Territories¹²).

That the written constitution was not entirely satisfactory to the provinces right from the beginning is evidenced by a notice edged in black which appeared in the July 1, 1867 *Halifax Morning Chronicle*. It stated: "Died! Last night at 12 o'clock, the free and enlightened province of Nova Scotia".

In October, 1887 the four original provinces plus Manitoba met in an Interprovincial Conference at Quebec.¹³ The federal government, though invited declined the invitation. Twenty-two resolutions were passed, eighteen of which were for amendments to the *British North America Act*. Four resolutions concerned with the rights of the provinces recommended that:

- (1) The power of the federal government to disallow provincial legislation in areas of exclusive provincial authority be discontinued;
- (2) The federal government should not assume power belonging to the provincial legislatures, and visa

versa; (3) One half of the Senators representing a province should be chosen by that province and that their term of office should be limited; (4) Lieutenant-governors of every province as representatives of the Sovereign in provincial affairs should have the same executive authority as the governors.

No further conferences on the constitution were held until 1927 when an amending formula for the *British North America Act, 1867* became the uppermost consideration. By now the conference was no longer Interprovincial but Dominion-Provincial.

Further Dominion-Provincial conferences were held in 1935, 1950 and 1960. The 1950 Conference was called a *Constitutional Conference of Federal and Provincial Governments*.

At a Federal-Provincial Conference of the Prime Minister and Premiers held in October, 1964 the text of a draft bill to provide for the amendment in Canada of the constitution embodying an amending procedure or formula, which had been recommended by a conference of Attorneys General, was unanimously accepted. However Quebec subsequently withdrew its approval of the formula. Thus it was not adopted.¹⁴

Between February 1968 and June 1971 seven constitutional conferences of the Prime Ministers and Premiers were held to study the drafting of a new constitution. At the same time as these constitutional conferences were being held a Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons¹⁵ was established on March 3, 1970 under the joint chairmanship of Senator Gildas L. Molgat and Mark MacGuigan to study the constitution. They visited all ten provinces and the two territories, holding public meetings in several cities in each. Some 105 recommendations resulted from the five major areas of concern which included the constitution; the people; federal institutions; the government's social policy; and, the regulation of the economy. These five areas were divided into thirty-seven sub-topics. The Committee held 94 meetings altogether.

A further conference was held February 5–6, 1979 in Ottawa. As yet there is no overall agreement among the Prime Minister and Premiers on a formula for either amending or bringing the constitution "home to Canada". Thus the written constitution for Canada still remains a statute of the Parliament at Westminster.

The unwritten constitution also has its antecedents in the Acts, Or-

ders in Council and judicial interpretations of these by the Imperial Parliament. The procedures which had been developed in the provincial legislatures prior to Confederation were also to be considered by the new federal government. Based upon these precedents the Acts and Orders in Council of the Parliament of Canada with the judicial interpretation of these and the judicial interpretations of the written constitution has exerted a powerful influence on constitutional practice in Canada today.¹⁶

PARLIAMENT

The Parliament of Canada consists of the Sovereign, represented by the Governor General, an appointed Senate and an elective House of Commons. All three are necessary for the passage of legislation. Parliament's legal existence depends on the royal prerogative. Its business cannot proceed until the Queen's speech (prepared by her Canadian Ministers) has been read from the throne. In 1977 Queen Elizabeth II opened the Third Session of the Thirtieth Parliament. Otherwise the Speech from the Throne has been read by the Governor General or in his absence by the Deputy Governor General who is the Chief Justice for Canada.

Parliament is required to hold a Session at least every twelve months.¹⁷ The life of a Parliament is five years although it may be dissolved before the five years have expired. Only six of the thirty-one Parliaments held since federation have gone the full five years. The period of the life of a Parliament is divided into sessions which have varied in length from two months in the early days to sixteen months between 1970 and 1972. The number of sessions of a Parliament also varies from only one for the Fifteenth Parliament (1926), Twenty-third Parliament (1957–1958), Twenty-fifth Parliament (1962–1963) and the Thirty-first Parliament (1979) to seven for the Twelfth Parliament (1911–1917) and the Twenty-first Parliament (1949–1953). (see figures 1–2).

DOMINION PARLIAMENTS SINCE 1867

| Parliaments | Session | Opening | Prorogation | Dissolution |
|-----------------|---------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1st Parliament | 1st | Nov. 6, 1867 | May 22, 1868 | July 8, 1872 |
| | 2nd | April 15, 1869 | June 22, 1869 | |
| | 3rd | Feb. 15, 1870 | May 12, 1870 | |
| | 4th | Feb. 15, 1871 | April 14, 1871 | |
| | 5th | April 11, 1872 | June 14, 1872 | |
| 2nd Parliament | 1st | Mar. 5, 1873 | Aug. 13, 1873 | Jan. 2, 1874 |
| | 2nd | Oct. 23, 1873 | Nov. 7, 1873 | |
| 3rd Parliament | 1st | Mar. 26, 1874 | May 26, 1874 | Aug. 16, 1878 |
| | 2nd | Feb. 4, 1875 | April 8, 1875 | |
| | 3rd | Feb. 10, 1876 | April 12, 1876 | |
| | 4th | Feb. 8, 1877 | April 28, 1877 | |
| | 5th | Feb. 7, 1878 | May 10, 1878 | |
| 4th Parliament | 1st | Feb. 13, 1879 | May 15, 1879 | May 18, 1882 |
| | 2nd | Feb. 12, 1880 | May 7, 1880 | |
| | 3rd | Dec. 9, 1880 | Mar. 21, 1881 | |
| | 4th | Feb. 9, 1882 | May 17, 1882 | |
| 5th Parliament | 1st | Feb. 8, 1883 | May 27, 1883 | Jan. 15, 1887 |
| | 2nd | Jan. 17, 1884 | April 19, 1884 | |
| | 3rd | Jan. 29, 1885 | July 20, 1885 | |
| | 4th | Feb. 25, 1886 | June 2, 1886 | |
| 6th Parliament | 1st | April 13, 1887 | June 23, 1887 | Feb. 3, 1891 |
| | 2nd | Feb. 23, 1888 | May 22, 1888 | |
| | 3rd | Jan. 31, 1889 | May 2, 1889 | |
| | 4th | Jan. 16, 1890 | May 16, 1890 | |
| 7th Parliament | 1st | April 29, 1891 | Sept. 30, 1891 | April 24, 1896 |
| | 2nd | Feb. 25, 1892 | July 9, 1892 | |
| | 3rd | Jan. 26, 1893 | April 1, 1893 | |
| | 4th | Mar. 15, 1894 | July 23, 1894 | |
| | 5th | April 18, 1895 | July 22, 1895 | |
| | 6th | Jan. 2, 1896 | April 23, 1896 | |
| 8th Parliament | 1st | Aug. 19, 1896 | Oct. 5, 1896 | Oct. 9, 1900 |
| | 2nd | Mar. 25, 1897 | June 29, 1897 | |
| | 3rd | Feb. 3, 1898 | June 13, 1898 | |
| | 4th | Mar. 16, 1899 | Aug. 11, 1899 | |
| | 5th | Feb. 1, 1900 | July 18, 1900 | |
| 9th Parliament | 1st | Feb. 6, 1901 | May 23, 1901 | Sept. 29, 1904 |
| | 2nd | Feb. 13, 1902 | May 15, 1902 | |
| | 3rd | Mar. 12, 1903 | Oct. 24, 1903 | |
| | 4th | Mar. 10, 1904 | Aug. 10, 1904 | |
| 10th Parliament | 1st | Jan. 11, 1905 | July 20, 1905 | Sept. 17, 1908 |
| | 2nd | Mar. 8, 1906 | July 13, 1906 | |
| | 3rd | Nov. 22, 1906 | April 27, 1907 | |
| | 4th | Nov. 28, 1907 | July 20, 1908 | |
| 11th Parliament | 1st | Jan. 20, 1909 | May 19, 1909 | July 29, 1911 |
| | 2nd | Nov. 11, 1909 | May 4, 1910 | |
| | 3rd | Nov. 17, 1910 | July 29, 1911 | |
| 12th Parliament | 1st | Nov. 15, 1911 | April 1, 1912 | Oct. 6, 1917 |
| | 2nd | Nov. 21, 1912 | June 6, 1913 | |
| | 3rd | Jan. 15, 1914 | June 12, 1914 | |
| | 4th | Aug. 18, 1914 | Aug. 22, 1914 | |
| | 5th | Feb. 4, 1915 | April 15, 1915 | |
| | 6th | Jan. 12, 1916 | May 18, 1916 | |
| | 7th | Jan. 18, 1917 | Sept. 20, 1917 | |
| 13th Parliament | 1st | Mar. 18, 1918 | May 24, 1918 | Oct. 4, 1921 |
| | 2nd | Feb. 20, 1919 | July 7, 1919 | |
| | 3rd | Sept. 1, 1919 | Nov. 10, 1919 | |
| | 4th | Feb. 26, 1920 | July 1, 1920 | |
| | 5th | Feb. 14, 1921 | June 4, 1921 | |
| 14th Parliament | 1st | Mar. 8, 1922 | June 28, 1922 | Sept. 5, 1925 |
| | 2nd | Jan. 31, 1923 | June 30, 1923 | |
| | 3rd | Feb. 28, 1924 | July 19, 1924 | |
| | 4th | Feb. 5, 1925 | June 27, 1925 | |

Figure 1. Dominion Parliaments since 1867.

DOMINION PARLIAMENTS (Continued)

| Parliaments | Session | Opening | Prorogation | Dissolution |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 15th Parliament | 1st | Jan. 7, 1926 | July 2, 1926 | July 2, 1926 |
| 16th Parliament | 1st | Dec. 9, 1926 | April 14, 1927 | May 30, 1930 |
| | 2nd | Jan. 26, 1928 | June 11, 1928 | |
| | 3rd | Feb. 7, 1929 | June 14, 1929 | |
| | 4th | Feb. 20, 1930 | May 30, 1930 | |
| 17th Parliament | 1st | Sept. 8, 1930 | Sept. 22, 1930 | Aug. 14, 1935 |
| | 2nd | Mar. 12, 1931 | Aug. 3, 1931 | |
| | 3rd | Feb. 4, 1932 | May 26, 1932 | |
| | 4th | Oct. 6, 1932 | May 27, 1933 | |
| | 5th | Jan. 25, 1934 | July 3, 1934 | |
| | 6th | Jan. 17, 1935 | July 5, 1935 | |
| 18th Parliament | 1st | Feb. 6, 1936 | June 23, 1936 | Jan. 25, 1940 |
| | 2nd | Jan. 14, 1937 | April 10, 1937 | |
| | 3rd | Jan. 27, 1938 | July 1, 1938 | |
| | 4th | Jan. 12, 1939 | June 3, 1939 | |
| | 5th | Sept. 7, 1939 | Sept. 13, 1939 | |
| | 6th | Jan. 25, 1940 | Jan. 25, 1940 | |
| 19th Parliament | 1st | May 16, 1940 | Nov. 5, 1940 | April 16, 1945 |
| | 2nd | Nov. 7, 1940 | Jan. 21, 1942 | |
| | 3rd | Jan. 22, 1942 | Jan. 27, 1943 | |
| | 4th | Jan. 28, 1943 | Jan. 26, 1944 | |
| | 5th | Jan. 27, 1944 | Jan. 31, 1945 | |
| | 6th | Mar. 19, 1945 | April 16, 1945 | |
| 20th Parliament | 1st | Sept. 6, 1945 | Dec. 18, 1945 | April 30, 1949 |
| | 2nd | Mar. 14, 1946 | Aug. 31, 1946 | |
| | 3rd | Jan. 30, 1947 | July 17, 1947 | |
| | 4th | Dec. 5, 1947 | June 30, 1948 | |
| | 5th | Jan. 26, 1949 | April 30, 1949 | |
| 21st Parliament | 1st | Sept. 15, 1949 | Dec. 10, 1949 | June 13, 1953 |
| | 2nd | Feb. 16, 1950 | June 30, 1950 | |
| | 3rd | Aug. 29, 1950 | Jan. 29, 1951 | |
| | 4th | Jan. 30, 1951 | Oct. 9, 1951 | |
| | 5th | Oct. 9, 1951 | Dec. 29, 1951 | |
| | 6th | Feb. 28, 1952 | Nov. 20, 1952 | |
| | 7th | Nov. 20, 1952 | May 14, 1953 | |
| 22nd Parliament | 1st | Nov. 12, 1953 | June 26, 1954 | April 12, 1957 |
| | 2nd | Jan. 7, 1955 | July 28, 1955 | |
| | 3rd | Jan. 10, 1956 | Aug. 14, 1956 | |
| | Special Session | Nov. 26, 1956 | Jan. 8, 1957 | |
| | 4th | Jan. 8, 1957 | April 12, 1957 | |
| 23rd Parliament | 1st | Oct. 14, 1957 | Feb. 1, 1958 | Feb. 1, 1958 |
| 24th Parliament | 1st | May 12, 1958 | Sept. 6, 1958 | April 19, 1962 |
| | 2nd | Jan. 15, 1959 | July 18, 1959 | |
| | 3rd | Jan. 14, 1960 | Aug. 10, 1960 | |
| | 4th | Nov. 17, 1960 | Jan. 8, 1961 | |
| | 5th | Jan. 18, 1961 | April 18, 1962 | |
| 25th Parliament | 1st | Sept. 27, 1962 | Feb. 5, 1963 | Feb. 6, 1963 |
| 26th Parliament | 1st | May 16, 1963 | Dec. 21, 1963 | Sept. 8, 1965 |
| | 2nd | Feb. 18, 1964 | April 3, 1965 | |
| | 3rd | April 5, 1965 | June 30, 1965 | |
| 27th Parliament | 1st | Jan. 18, 1966 | May 8, 1967 | April 23, 1968 |
| | 2nd | May 8, 1967 | April 23, 1968 | |
| 28th Parliament | 1st | Sept. 12, 1968 | Oct. 22, 1969 | Sept. 1, 1972 |
| | 2nd | Oct. 23, 1969 | Oct. 7, 1970 | |
| | 3rd | Oct. 8, 1970 | Feb. 16, 1972 | |
| | 4th | Feb. 17, 1972 | Sept. 1, 1972 | |
| 29th Parliament | 1st | Jan. 4, 1973 | Feb. 26, 1974 | May 9, 1974 |
| | 2nd | Feb. 27, 1974 | May 9, 1974 | |
| 30th Parliament | 1st | Sept. 30, 1974 | Oct. 12, 1976 | March 26, 1979 |
| | 2nd | Oct. 12, 1976 | Oct. 17, 1977 | |
| | 3rd | Oct. 18, 1977 | Oct. 10, 1978 | |
| | 4th | Oct. 11, 1978 | March 26, 1979 | |
| 31st Parliament | 1st | Oct. 9, 1979 | Dec. 14, 1979 | Dec. 14, 1979 |

Figure 2. Dominion Parliaments since 1867.

Unlike the Parliament of the United Kingdom which has supreme legislative powers, the Parliament of Canada under the written Constitution shares these powers with the ten provincial legislatures. Generally Parliament legislates in areas of national concern while the provincial legislatures legislate in areas of local concern. The constitution lists forty-seven areas for legislation, only thirty-one of which Parliament has supreme legislative power. In addition there are certain areas such as health, agriculture and immigration where both Parliament and the provincial legislatures have authority to pass legislation. Education is exclusively the right of the provincial legislatures but if any one of them passes legislation detrimental to denominational schools Parliament can disallow the legislation if it is protested by a group within the province.

Legislative powers

Following is the distribution of legislative powers as laid down in section 91 and 92 of the British North America Acts.¹⁸

Parliament

91. It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate and House of Commons, to make Laws for the Peace, Order, and good Government of Canada, in relation to all Matters not coming within the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces; and for greater Certainty, but not so as to restrict the Generality of the foregoing Terms of this Section, it is hereby declared that (notwithstanding anything in this Act) the exclusive Legislative Authority of the Parliament of Canada extends to all Matters coming within the Classes of Subjects next herein-after enumerated; that is to say:

1. The amendment from time to time of the Constitution of Canada, except as regards matters coming within the classes of subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of

the provinces, or as regards rights or privileges by this or any other Constitutional Act granted or secured to the Legislature or the Government of a province, or to any class of persons with respect to schools or as regards the use of the English or the French language or as regards the requirements that there shall be a session of the Parliament of Canada at least once each year, and that no House of Commons shall continue for more than five years from the day of the return of the Writs for choosing the House: provided, however, that a House of Commons may in time of real or apprehended war, invasion or insurrection be continued by the Parliament of Canada if such continuation is not opposed by the votes of more than one-third of the members of such House. [B.N.A. (No.2) Act, 1949, U.K. Act, 13 George VI, c.81]

- 1A. The Public Debt and Property. [Renumbered B.N.A.1949].
2. The Regulation of Trade and Commerce.
- 2A. Unemployment insurance. [B.N.A. 1940, U.K. Act 3-4 George VI, c.36]
3. The raising of Money by any Mode or System of Taxation.
4. The borrowing of Money on the Public Credit.
5. Postal Service.
6. The Census and Statistics.
7. Militia, Military and Naval Service and Defence.
8. The fixing of and providing for the Salaries and Allowances of Civil and other Officers of the Government of Canada.
9. Beacons, Buoys, Lighthouses, and Sable Island.
10. Navigation and Shipping.
11. Quarantine and the Establishment and Maintenance of of Marine Hospitals.
12. Sea Coast and Inland Fisheries.
13. Ferries between a Province and any British or Foreign Country or between Two Provinces.
14. Currency and Coinage.
15. Banking, Incorporation of Banks, and the Issue of Paper Money.
16. Savings Banks.

17. Weights and Measures.
18. Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.
19. Interest.
20. Legal Tender.
21. Bankruptcy and Insolvency.
22. Patents of Invention and Discovery.
23. Copyrights.
24. Indians, and Lands reserved for the Indians.
25. Naturalization and Aliens.
26. Marriage and Divorce.
27. The Criminal Law, except the Constitution of Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction, but including the Procedure in Criminal Matters.
28. The Establishment, Maintenance, and Management of Penitentiaries.
29. Such Classes of Subjects as are expressly excepted in the Enumeration of the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces.

Exclusive Powers of Provincial Legislatures

92. In each Province the Legislature may exclusively make Laws in relation to Matters coming within the Classes of Subject next herein-after enumerated; that is to say:

1. The Amendment from Time to Time, notwithstanding anything in this Act, of the Constitution of the Province, except as regards the Office of Lieutenant Governor.
2. Direct Taxation within the Province in order to the raising of a Revenue for Provincial Purposes.
3. The borrowing of Money on the sole Credit of the Province.
4. The Establishment and Tenure of Provincial Offices and the Appointment and Payment of Provincial Officers.
5. The Management and Sale of the Public Lands belonging to the Province and of the Timber and Wood thereon.
6. The Establishment, Maintenance, and Management of Public and Reformatory Prisons in and for the Province.

7. The Establishment, Maintenance, and Management of Hospitals, Asylums, Charities, and Eleemosynary Institutions in and for the Province, other than Marine Hospitals.
8. Municipal Institutions in the Province.
9. Shop, Saloon, Tavern, Auctioneer, and other Licences in order to the raising of a Revenue for Provincial, Local, or Municipal Purposes.
10. Local Works and Undertakings other than such as are of the following Classes:—
 - (a) Lines of Steam or other Ships, Railways, Canals, Telegraphs, and other Works and Undertakings connecting the Province with any other or others of the Provinces, or extending beyond the Limits of the Province;
 - (b) Lines of Steam Ships between the Province and any British or Foreign Country;
 - (c) Such Works as, although wholly situate within the Province, are before or after their Execution declared by the Parliament of Canada to be for the general Advantage of Canada or for the Advantage of Two or more of the Provinces.
11. The Incorporation of Companies with Provincial Objects.
12. The Solemnization of Marriage in the Province.
13. Property and Civil Rights in the Province.
14. The Administration of Justice in the Province, including the Constitution, Maintenance, and Organization of Provincial Courts, both of Civil and of Criminal Jurisdiction, and including Procedure in Civil Matters in those Courts.
15. The Imposition of Punishment by Fine, Penalty, or Imprisonment for enforcing any Law of the Province made in relation to any Matter coming within any of the Classes of Subjects enumerated in this Section.
16. Generally all Matters of a merely local or private Nature in the Province.

Under section 94A of the British North America Acts provision is made for the Parliament of Canada to enact laws in relation to old age pensions and supplementary benefits. However it was not to af-

fect any existing legislation passed by the provincial legislatures. Thus it has not been included in the list.

Prior to 1931 if an Act passed by the Dominion Parliament was repugnant to the law of England the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland could disallow it. However under the *Statute of Westminster*¹⁹ passed in 1931 no law or change in a section of a law could be declared void or inoperative except one respecting the *British North America Act*.

POWERS OF THE CROWN

Under the *British North America Act*²⁰ Executive power is vested in the Crown. These powers "spring from the same double origin of statute and prerogative. . . The statutory powers come for the most part either directly or indirectly from the *British North America Act*, the great majority being found in the Acts of the Canadian Parliament. The prerogatory powers are delegated by the Queen, on the advice of the Canadian Cabinet to her representative the Governor General." These powers are found in Letters Patent, Instructions and the Commission under which a Governor General is appointed,²¹ and will be discussed in the section on the Governor General.

GOVERNOR GENERAL

The Governor General is the representative of the Crown in Canada. His term of office generally is five years although he can be removed from office before the five years by the Queen on the advice of her Canadian Ministers. The executive powers of the Governor General are delegated by the Crown and contained in the Commission appointing him and the Instructions given him on appointment.

At the Imperial Conference held in 1926 the opinion was expressed that:

the Governor General of a Dominion is the representative of the Crown, holding in all essential respects the same position in relation to the administration of

public affairs in the Dominion as is held by His Majesty the King in Great Britain, and that he is not the representative or agent of His Majesty's Government in Great Britain or any Department of that Government.

The recognized channel of communication should be between Government and Government direct and not through the Governor General.

Recognized that the Governor General should be supplied with copies of all documents of importance and in general should be kept as fully informed as is His Majesty the King in Great Britain of Cabinet business and public affairs.²²

The above opinions were accepted at the 1930 Imperial Conference and it was further stated that the Governor General should be appointed by the interested parties who were the King whose representative he is and the Dominion concerned.²³

In the Letters Patent constituting the Office of Governor General of Canada effective October 1, 1947 which were signed by the Prime Minister for Canada, the authorities and powers are specified as follows:

1. Appointments to the Office of Governor General and Commander-in-Chief are to be made by Commission under the Great Seal of Canada;
2. Governor General with the advice of the Privy Council for Canada to exercise all the powers and authorities lawfully belonging to the Crown in Canada. He is the keeper of the Great Seal of Canada;
3. Governor General to appoint or dismiss from office in the name of the Crown all Judges, Commissioners, Justices of the Peace and other necessary officers and Ministers of Canada;
4. Governor General to summon, prorogue or dissolve Parliament;
5. If the Governor General unable to act for any reason, Chief Justice authorized to act in his place. If the Chief Justice is unable to act then the Senior Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada;
6. Oaths of Allegiance, Office of Governor General and Commander-in-Chief and Administration of Justice to be taken before Chief Justice;
7. Governor General administers Oath of Allegiance or other oaths required by statute to those who hold office of trust or profit in Canada;
8. Governor General can grant pardons;
9. Receives Consular Officers of foreign countries to whom Commissions of Appointment have been issued by the Heads of State of such countries;
10. Cannot leave the country without leave from the Crown through the Prime Minister of Canada.²⁴

This list would give to the Governor General powers on his own. However item two contains the key in that he may only carry out these duties on advice from the Privy Council which today is the Prime Minister and the Cabinet.

The Governor General must ensure that the position of Prime Minister is not vacant. If the Office becomes vacant by resignation,

death or defeat in an election the Governor General must see that the post is filled without delay. He must also ensure that there is a responsible Ministry in office. Ministers are selected by the Prime Minister but sworn in before the Governor General.

The Governor General signs orders in council, commissions and other state documents. He must give royal assent to bills which have passed the House of Commons and Senate. These bills now become Acts of Parliament and have the force of law.

Since 1952 the Governor General has been a Canadian citizen.

SENATE

Membership

Senators are appointed by the Governor General under the Great Seal of Canada and hold office until they attain the age of 75 years.²⁵ The actual power of appointing rests by constitutional usage in the Prime Minister. Prior to 1965 Senators held office for life.

The Senate consists of one hundred and four members divided on regional lines into four divisions: Ontario, twenty-four Senators; Quebec, twenty-four Senators; Maritime Provinces, twenty-four Senators (Nova Scotia, ten; New Brunswick, ten; Prince Edward Island, four); Western Provinces, twenty-four Senators (Manitoba, six; Saskatchewan, six; Alberta, six; and British Columbia, six); Newfoundland is entitled to be represented by six Senators; the Yukon Territory by one; and the Northwest Territories by one.²⁶

To qualify for appointment to the Senate a person must be thirty years of age; a natural born subject of the Queen or naturalized by an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom or Parliament of Canada; hold property in the province for which he is appointed to the value of four thousand dollars over and above all encumbrances; be a resident in the province in which he is appointed, or in Quebec have his real property in the electoral division for which he is ap-

pointed; have real and personal property together worth four thousand dollars over and above debts or liabilities.

A Senator may resign his place in the Senate by addressing the Governor General in his own handwriting of his desire. A Senator's place will also become vacant if he does not attend two successive sessions of Parliament; takes an Oath of Allegiance to a foreign power, becomes a citizen of a foreign power; becomes bankrupt; attainted of treason, convicted of felony or any infamous crime; moves his place of residence from the province he represents except to the seat of government (Ottawa).²⁷

Procedures and Officers

The Senate may not originate any bills dealing with the raising or spending of money. Private bills may originate in either House. All bills, however, must be passed by both Houses before they go to the Governor General for signature.

At the beginning of each Session of Parliament the Senate appoints thirteen standing committees, four of which are joint committees with the House of Commons. The Joint Standing Committees are: Library of Parliament; Printing of Parliament; Regulations and other Statutory Instruments; and Restaurant of Parliament. The Senate Standing Committees are: Agriculture; Banking, Trade and Commerce; Foreign Affairs; Health, Welfare and Science; Internal Economy, Budgets and Administration; Legal and Constitutional Affairs; National Finance; Rules and Orders; Transport and Communications. Special committees and special joint committees may also be appointed to deal with problems considered to be of general concern at the time. During the 1977-78 session two special committees on the constitution were established, one a Senate Committee and the other a Joint Senate and House of Commons Committee. In addition, a Special Joint Committee on the National Capital Region and a Special Senate Committee on Northern Pipeline and a Special Senate Committee on Retirement Age Policies were established.

The Speaker of the Senate, while appointed by the Governor Gen-

eral is the choice of the Prime Minister without any consultation with the Senate. Generally a Speaker is appointed for the duration of a Parliament and alternates between English and French. He conducts the business of the Senate and unlike the Speaker of the House of Commons has only a regular vote which he may exercise or not as he wishes. Questions are decided by a majority vote. A tie vote is considered a negative vote. The Speaker shall decide who shall speak only when two Senators arise to speak at the same time. When the Speaker wishes to take part in a debate he simply leaves his chair and speaks from the floor. There is no suggestion or requirement of either impartiality or aloftness from debate. If the Speaker is absent for any reason, the Senate may choose any Senator as Speaker during such absence.²⁸

Normally the Senate meets only three days per week (Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday) when Parliament is in Session. Fifteen members including the Speaker must be present to conduct the business of the Senate. Rules for the conduct of business do exist. The latest edition was published in 1976 with amendments being added to October 18, 1977. This edition is the third to be published in bilingual format with English and French on facing pages.²⁹ The first bilingual edition was published in 1969.

Since 1946 the bound volumes of the *Debates of the Senate* (Hansard) have included a list of "Officers and Chiefs of Principal Branches of the Senate". Since 1956 this same list may be found in the *Journals/Journaux* as well. In 1977-78 they were: Clerk of the Senate and Clerk of the Parliaments; Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel; First Clerk Assistant; Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod; Director of Administration and Personnel; Editor of Debates and Chief of Reporting Branch; Director of Committees; Chief of Minutes and Journals (English); Chief of Minutes and Journals (French); Assistant Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.³⁰ The first four named positions are considered the officers of the Senate.

The Clerk of the Senate and Clerk of the Parliaments, appointed by the Crown, under the Great Seal, is responsible for the Seal; safe keeping of all the papers and records; takes minutes of all proceedings of the Senate; and is in charge of the permanent staff of the Sen-

ate. As Clerk of the Parliaments he has custody of all original Acts of Parliament.³¹

The First Clerk Assistant reads all petitions and other documents and assists the Clerk in the business of the Senate.³²

The Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel is the legal advisor to the committees of the Senate. He clarifies points of law during the passage of a bill through the Senate and often produces memoranda upon constitutional questions of general interest.³³

The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod is responsible for enforcing the Rules of the Senate; executes all orders for the arrest or commitment of parties guilty of breach of privilege and contempt; and for delivering the Summons to the Commons that their presence is desired in the Senate for the reading of the Speech from the Throne on the opening of Parliament.³⁴

Minutes of the proceedings/Procès-verbaux of the Senate are published in pamphlet form for each day the Senate meets. These are issued in a bound volume at the end of each session and are known as *Journals/Journaux* of the Senate. These publications have been issued for every Session since 1867–68 in the two official languages. However beginning with the Second Session of the Thirtieth Parliament (1976–77) both the *Minutes of the proceedings/Procès-verbaux* and the *Journals/Journaux* have been published in English and French in parallel columns. Since 1886 a list of Senators has been published in the *Journals/Journaux*. This list may also be found in the *Debates of the Senate* beginning with the Second Session of the Eighth Parliament (1897). (see figures 3,4)

SENATORS OF CANADA

ALPHABETICAL LIST

December 4, 1979

| Senators | Designation | Post Office Address |
|---|--------------------------|----------------------|
| THE HONOURABLE | | |
| Adams, Willie | Northwest Territories .. | Rankin Inlet, N.W.T. |
| Anderson, Margaret Jean | Northumberland-Miramichi | Newcastle, N.B. |
| Argue, Hazen | Regina | Kayville, Sask. |
| Asselin, Martial, P.C., (Minister of State for the Canadian International Development Agency)..... | Stadacona | La Malbaie, Que. |
| Austin, Jack | Vancouver South | Vancouver, B.C. |
| Balfour, Reginald James | Regina | Regina, Sask. |
| Barrow, Augustus Irvine.. | Halifax-Dartmouth | Halifax, N.S. |
| Beaubien, L. P. | Bedford | Montreal, Que. |
| Bélisle, Rhéal | Sudbury | Sudbury, Ont. |
| Bell, Ann Elizabeth | Nanaimo-Malaspina | Nanaimo, B.C. |
| Benidickson, W. M., P.C. | Kenora-Rainy River | Kenora, Ont. |
| Bielish, P. Martha | Lakeland | Warspite, Alta. |
| Bird, Florence Bayard | Carleton | Ottawa, Ont. |
| Bonnell, M. Lorne | Murray River | Murray River, P.E.I. |
| Bosa, Peter | York-Caboto | Etobicoke, Ont. |
| Buckwold, Sidney L. | Saskatoon | Saskatoon, Sask. |
| Cameron, Donald | Banff | Banff, Alta. |
| Charbonneau, Guy | Kennebec | Montreal, Que. |
| Choquette, Lionel | Ottawa East | Ottawa, Ont. |
| Connolly, John J., P.C. | Ottawa West | Ottawa, Ont. |
| Cook, Eric | Harbour Grace | St. John's, Nfld. |
| Cottreau, Ernest G. | South Western Nova | Yarmouth, N.S. |
| Croll, David A. | Toronto-Spadina | Toronto, Ont. |
| Davey, Keith | York | Toronto, Ont. |
| de Cotret, Robert R., P.C. (Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce and Minister of State for Economic Development)..... | Ottawa | Ottawa, Ont. |
| Denis, Azellus, P.C. | La Salle | Montreal, Que. |
| Deschatelets, Jean-Paul, P.C. | Lauzon | Montreal, Que. |
| Desruisseaux, Paul | Wellington | Sherbrooke, Que. |
| Donahoe, Richard Alphonsus | Halifax | Halifax, N.S. |
| Doody, C. William | Harbour Main-Bell Island | St. John's, Nfld. |
| Eudes, Raymond | de Lorimier | Montreal, Que. |
| Everett, Douglas D. | Fort Rouge | Winnipeg, Man. |
| Flynn, Jacques, P.C., (Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada) | Rougemont | Quebec, Que. |
| Fournier, Edgar | Madawaska-Restigouche | Iroquois, N.B. |
| Fournier, Michel | Restigouche-Gloucester | Pointe Verte, N.B. |
| Fournier, Sarto | de Lanaudière | Montreal, Que. |
| Frith, Royce | Lanark | Perth, Ont. |
| Giguère, Louis de G. | de la Durantaye | Montreal, Que. |
| Godfrey, John Morrow | Rosedale | Toronto, Ont. |
| Goldenberg, H. Carl | Rigaud | Westmount, Que. |
| Graham, Bernard Alasdair | The Highlands | Sydney, N.S. |
| Grosart, Allister (Speaker) | Pickering | Toronto, Ont. |
| Guay, Joseph-Philippe, P.C. | St. Boniface | St. Boniface, Man. |
| Haidasz, Stanley, P.C. | Toronto-Parkdale | Toronto, Ont. |
| Hastings, Earl A. | Palliser-Foothills | Calgary, Alta. |

Figure 3. Senators of Canada, December 4, 1979.

SENATORS—ALPHABETICAL LIST

| Senators | Designation | Post Office Address |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| THE HONOURABLE | | |
| Hayden, Salter A. | Toronto | Toronto, Ont. |
| Hays, Harry, P.C. | Calgary | Calgary, Alta. |
| Hicks, Henry D. | The Annapolis Valley | Halifax, N.S. |
| Inman, F. Elsie | Murray Harbour | Montague, P.E.I. |
| Lafond, Paul C. | Gulf | Hull, Que. |
| Laird, Keith | Windsor | Windsor, Ont. |
| Lamontagne, Maurice, P.C. | Inkerman | Aylmer, Que. |
| Lang, Daniel A. | South York | Toronto, Ont. |
| Langlois, Léopold | Grandville | Quebec, Que. |
| Lapointe, Renaude, P.C. | Mille Isles | Montreal, Que. |
| Lawson, Edward M. | Vancouver | Vancouver, B.C. |
| Leblanc, Fernand-E. | Sorel | Montreal, Que. |
| Lewis, Philip Derek | St. John's | St. John's, Nfld. |
| Lucier, Paul | Yukon | Whitehorse, Yukon. |
| Macdonald, John M. | Cape Breton | North Sydney, N.S. |
| Macquarrie, Heath | Hillsborough | Victoria, P.E.I. |
| Manning, Ernest C., P.C. | Edmonton West | Edmonton, Alta. |
| Marchand, Jean, P.C. | de la Vallière | Quebec, Que. |
| Marshall, Jack | Humber-St. George's-St. Barbe | Corner Brook, Nfld. |
| McDonald, A. Hamilton | Moosomin | Moosomin, Sask. |
| McElman, Charles | Nashuaak Valley | Fredericton, N.B. |
| McGrand, Fred A. | Sunbury | Fredericton Junction, N.B. |
| McIlraith, George J., P.C. | Ottawa Valley | Ottawa, Ont. |
| Molgat, Gildas L. | Ste. Rose | St. Vital, Man. |
| Molson, Hartland de M. | Alma | Montreal, Que. |
| Muir, Robert | Cape Breton-The Sydneys | Sydney Mines, N.S. |
| Murray, Lowell | Grenville-Carleton | Ottawa, Ont. |
| Neiman, Joan | Peel | Caledon East, Ont. |
| Norrie, Margaret | Colchester-Cumberland | Truro, N.S. |
| Nurgitz, Nathan | Winnipeg North | Winnipeg, Man. |
| Olson, Horace Andrew (Bud), P.C. | Alberta South | Idesleigh, Alta. |
| Paterson, Norman McL. | Thunder Bay | Thunder Bay, Ont. |
| Perrault, Raymond J., P.C. | North Shore-Burnaby | Vancouver, B.C. |
| Petten, William J. | Bonavista | St. John's, Nfld. |
| Phillips, Orville H. | Prince | Alberton, P.E.I. |
| Quart, Josie D. | Victoria | Quebec, Que. |
| Riel, Maurice | Shawinigan | Westmount, Que. |
| Riley, Daniel | Saint John | Saint John West, N.B. |
| Rizzuto, Pietro | Repentigny | Laval sur le Lac, Que. |
| Robichaud, Louis-J., P.C. | L'Acadie-Acadia | Saint Antoine, N.B. |
| Roblin, Duff, P.C. | Red River | Winnipeg, Man. |
| Rousseau, Yvette Boucher | de Salasberry | Hull, Que. |
| Rowe, Frederick William | Lewisporte | St. John's, Nfld. |
| Sherwood, Cyril B. | Royal | Norton, N.B. |
| Smith, Donald | Queens-Shelburne | Liverpool, N.S. |
| Smith, George I. | Colchester | Truro, N.S. |
| Sparrow, Herbert O. | Saskatchewan | North Battleford, Sask. |
| Stanbury, Richard J. | York Centre | Toronto, Ont. |
| Steuart, David Gordon | Prince Albert-Duck Lake | Regina, Sask. |
| Sullivan, Joseph A. | North York | Toronto, Ont. |
| Thériault, L. Norbert | Baie du Vin | Baie Ste-Anne, N.B. |
| Thompson, Andrew | Dovercourt | Kendal, Ont. |
| Tremblay, Arthur | Les Laurentides | Quebec, Que. |
| van Roggen, George | Vancouver-Point Grey | Vancouver, B.C. |
| Walker, David, P.C. | Toronto | Toronto, Ont. |
| Williams, Guy | Richmond | Richmond, B.C. |
| Wood, Dalia | Montarville | Montreal, Que. |
| Yuzyk, Paul | Fort Garry | Winnipeg, Man. |

Figure 4. Senators of Canada, December 4, 1979.

Function and Reform

The Fathers of Confederation in their debates in 1864 intended the function of the Senate to be minor compared to that of the House of Commons. However the Senate was expected to: (1) protect the interests of the provinces; (2) act as a revising and restraining body to deal with possible errors or impulses of the Commons; (3) represent property and conservation.³⁵

Both MacKay³⁶ and Kunz³⁷ point out that the Senate has failed to champion provincial interests. The Senate has, however, played a highly significant role in drafting corrections to legislation, but in the context of making it more favourable to the business community.³⁸ A new function in what might be termed social investigation has proven very valuable. This function developed in the sixties has been carried on through the seventies. The work is done through special committees such as the Special Committee on Aging; Special Committee on Science Policy; Special Committee on Poverty, and others.

From time to time since 1887 when the first Interprovincial Conference was held, reform or even abolition of the Senate has been proposed. To date the only reform which has been legislated was in 1965 when the age of retirement was set at seventy-five. Previously appointment to the Senate had been for life.³⁹

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS*Membership*

The House of Commons is an elected assembly of 282 Members of whom ninety-five shall be elected from Ontario, seventy-five from Quebec, eleven from Nova Scotia, ten from New Brunswick, fourteen from Manitoba, twenty-eight from British Columbia, four from Prince Edward Island, twenty-one from Alberta, fourteen from Saskatchewan, seven from Newfoundland, one from the Yukon Terri-

tory and two from the Northwest Territories. Members are elected either at a general election or a by-election caused by a vacancy in the House, by the death of a Member, resignation of a Member (declaration must be delivered to the Speaker in the Member's handwriting and seal before two witnesses) or other reason. The writ for the by-election must be within six months of the vacancy occurring.

Certain persons (Senators, Members of provincial legislatures, district crown attorney, sheriffs, persons guilty of illegal practices, persons guilty of corrupt practices, etc.) are not qualified to stand for election. Any other person who has attained the age of eighteen and is a Canadian citizen may stand provided the person is nominated by twenty-five or more persons qualified as electors. The elections are governed by the *Canada Elections Act* and contained in the 1st supplement to the *Revised Statutes* for 1970.⁴⁰

The Wednesday issue of *Debates* for each week contains an alphabetical list of the Members of the House of Commons giving name of Member, constituency, address and political affiliation. (see figure 5) Since 1925 the Index volume to the *Debates* has carried an alphabetical list of the Members with their constituencies and an alphabetical list of constituencies with the name of the Member representing that constituency. This list also contained any changes which might have taken place during the Session. In 1960 party affiliation was added to the alphabetical list of Members. From the Second Session of the Twenty-second Parliament (1955) the above lists have also been printed in the *Journals/Journaux*. From the First Session of the Fifth Parliament (1883) to the Third Session of the Fourteenth Parliament (1924) the two lists were published as independent lists. These independent lists have continued but as more information was deemed necessary to be included the independent lists have included this information (see Chapter 4).

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

First Session—Thirty-first Parliament

| Name of Member | Constituency | Address | Political Affiliation |
|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Alexander, Hon. Lincoln M., Minister of Labour | Hamilton West | Hamilton, Ont. | P.C. |
| Allard, Eudore | Rimouski | Rimouski, Que. | S.C. |
| Allmand, Hon. Warren | Notre-Dame-de-Grâce | Montreal, Que. | Lib. |
| Andras, Hon. Robert K. | Thunder Bay-Nipigon | Thunder Bay, Ont. | Lib. |
| Andre, Harvie | Calgary Centre | Calgary, Alta. | P.C. |
| Appolloni, Mrs. Ursula | York South-Weston | Toronto, Ont. | Lib. |
| Atkey, Hon. Ron, Minister of Employment and Immigration | St. Paul's | Toronto, Ont. | P.C. |
| Axworthy, Lloyd | Winnipeg-Fort Garry | Winnipeg, Man. | Lib. |
| Baker, George | Gander-Twillingate | Gander, Nfld. | Lib. |
| Baker, Hon. Walter, President of Privy Council and Minister of National Revenue | Nepean-Carleton | Nepean, Ont. | P.C. |
| Baldwin, G. W. | Peace River | Peace River, Alta. | P.C. |
| Beattie, Duncan M. | Hamilton Mountain | Hamilton, Ont. | P.C. |
| Beatty, Hon. Perrin, Minister of State (Treasury Board) | Wellington-Dufferin-Simcoe | Fergus, Ont. | P.C. |
| Bégin, Hon. Monique | Saint-Léonard-Anjou | Montreal, Que. | Lib. |
| Benjamin, Les | Regina West | Regina, Sask. | N.D.P. |
| Berger, David | Laurier | Montreal, Que. | Lib. |
| Binks, Ken | Ottawa West | Ottawa, Ont. | P.C. |
| Blackburn, Derek | Brant | Brantford, Ont. | N.D.P. |
| Blaikie, Bill | Winnipeg-Birds Hill | Winnipeg, Man. | N.D.P. |
| Blais, Hon. J.-J. | Nipissing | North Bay, Ont. | Lib. |
| Blaker, Rod | Lachine | Pointe Claire, Que. | Lib. |
| Blenkarn, Don | Mississauga South | Mississauga, Ont. | P.C. |
| Bockstael, Robert | St. Boniface | Winnipeg, Man. | Lib. |
| Bosley, John, Parliamentary Secretary to Prime Minister | Don Valley West | Toronto, Ont. | P.C. |
| Bradley, Bud | Haldimand-Norfolk | Dunnville, Ont. | P.C. |
| Breau, Herb | Gloucester | Tracadie, N.B. | Lib. |
| Brisco, Bob | Kootenay West | Trail, B.C. | P.C. |
| Broadbent, Edward | Oshawa | Oshawa, Ont. | N.D.P. |
| Buchanan, Hon. Judd | London West | London, Ont. | Lib. |
| Bujold, Rémi | Bonaventure-Iles-de-la-Madeleine | St. Jules-de-Caspédia, Que. | Lib. |
| Bussièrès, Pierre | Charlesbourg | Charlesbourg, Que. | Lib. |
| Caccia, Chas. L. | Davenport | Toronto, Ont. | Lib. |
| Cameron, Don | Kamloops-Shuswap | Kamloops, B.C. | P.C. |
| Campbell, Bill | Sarnia | Sarnia, Ont. | P.C. |
| Campbell, John | LaSalle | LaSalle, Que. | Lib. |
| Caouette, Armand | Abitibi | Val d'Or, Que. | S.C. |
| Chenier, Ray | Timmins-Chapleau | South Porcupine, Ont. | Lib. |
| Chrétien, Hon. Jean | Saint-Maurice | Shawinigan, Que. | Lib. |
| Clark, Right Hon. Joe, Prime Minister | Yellowhead | Ottawa, Ont. | P.C. |
| Clarke, Bill | Vancouver Quadra | Vancouver, B.C. | P.C. |
| Coates, Robert C. | Cumberland-Colchester | Amherst, N.S. | P.C. |
| Comtois, J.-Roland | Terrebonne | Repentigny, Que. | Lib. |
| Cook, Chuck | North Vancouver-Burnaby | North Vancouver, B.C. | P.C. |
| Cooper, George, Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Justice and Attorney General | Halifax | Halifax, N.S. | P.C. |

NOTE: Under Political Affiliation, Lib.—Liberal; P.C.—Progressive Conservative; Lib. Lab.—Liberal Labour; N.D.P.—New Democratic Party; S.C.—Social Credit; Ind.—Independent.

Figure 5. Alphabetical list of Members of the House of Commons.

For the first time, on April 1, 1942, some Members were appointed as Parliamentary Assistants to assist the Ministers.⁴² There were no appointments made for the years 1958 and 1959. In 1960 when the policy was re-instituted the Members so appointed were known as Parliamentary Secretaries. Appointments are made by the Prime Minister, generally for a Session. Parliamentary Secretaries have no legal authority within the department nor can they assume acting responsibility in the Minister's absence. They work under the direction of the Minister. The list of Parliamentary Secretaries may be found in the Wednesday issue of the *Debates* and also in the bound volumes. Since 1955 the *Journals/Journaux* also contains the list.

Powers

The Commons have the power to cause the Government's resignation by carrying a "vote of no confidence". This procedure has been used twice in the past decade: on May 8, 1974 when the minority Liberal Government was defeated on an amendment to the Budget and on December 11, 1979 when the minority Progressive Conservative Government was likewise defeated on an amendment to its Budget.

Parliamentary Questions

"Before the Orders of the Day are proceeded with, questions on matters of urgency may be addressed orally to Ministers of the Crown, provided however that, if in the opinion of the Speaker a question is not urgent, he may direct that it be placed on the *Order Paper*, provided also that the time allowed for a question period prior to the calling of the *Orders of the Day* shall not exceed forty minutes".⁴³ The questions and answers are printed in the *Debates*.

Adjournment Debates.

A further opportunity for Members to raise questions of importance to them or their constituents is provided on the adjournment motion. The Member must notify the Speaker in writing that he has a question. The Speaker adds the Member's name to the list of Members waiting for a chance to speak on adjournment. At five o'clock on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday the Speaker gives the names of the Members who wish to speak on adjournment that evening after ten o'clock. Only three Members may speak and for not more than seven minutes. The Minister or Parliamentary Secretary must give the answer to the question in three minutes.⁴⁴ These questions and answers will be printed in the *Debates*.

Supply Debates

Under the *British North America Act 1867* all bills for appropriating any part of the public revenue, or for imposing any tax or impost were to originate in the House of Commons.⁴⁵ Twenty-five days broken into three periods are allotted for debate on supply, one ending not later than December 10 provides five days. An additional seven days is allotted prior to March 26 with thirteen additional days for the period ending June 30.⁴⁶ The Committee on Supply was abolished on December 20, 1968 and the work of examining the estimates has been handed over entirely to the various standing committees.⁴⁷

Procedure

A quorum of twenty Members including the Speaker is necessary to conduct the business of the House. At the beginning of each session the House of Commons appoints twenty-five Standing Committees, four of which are Joint Committees with the Senate (For Joint Committees see list under Senate). The twenty-one Standing Committees as of November 14, 1979 were: Agriculture; Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts; External Affairs and National De-

fence; Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs; Fisheries and Forestry; Health, Welfare and Social Affairs; Indian Affairs and Northern Development; Justice and Legal Affairs; Labour, Manpower and Immigration; Management and Members' Services; Miscellaneous Estimates; Miscellaneous Private Bills and Standing Orders; National Resources and Public Works; Northern Pipeline; Privileges and Elections; Procedure and Organization; Public Accounts; Regional Development; Selection Committee; Transport and Communications; and Veterans Affairs.

Standing Orders

The House of Commons conducts its day to day business in accordance with prescribed rules. *Standing Orders of the House of Commons/Règlement de la chambre des communes* are issued from time to time. The latest edition (June, 1978) begins with a statement regarding procedure in unprovided cases:

In all cases not provided for hereafter or by sessional or other orders, the usages and customs of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as in force at the time shall be followed so far as they may be applicable to this House.

There are eighteen chapters which deal with procedures:

Sittings of the House/Séances de la Chambre; Business of the House/Travaux de la Chambre; Rules of Debate/Débats; Address in reply to His Excellency's Speech/L'Adresse en réponse au discours de son Excellence; Questions, Returns and Reports/Questions, états et rapports; Notices/Avis; Motions, Amendments, Notices of Motion, The Previous Question/Motions, amendements, avis de motions et la question préalable; Committees of the Whole House/Comités pléniers; Business of Supply and Ways and Means/Travaux relatifs aux subsides et aux voies et moyens; Financial Provisions/Dispositions d'ordre financier; Standing Special and Joint Committees, Witnesses/ Comités permanents, spéciaux et mixtes, témoins; Petitions/Petitions; Proceedings on Public Bills/Bills publics; Offer of Money to Members, Bribery in Elections/ Offres d'argent aux députés et la corruption électorale; Internal Economy/ L'Economie interne; Effect of Prorogation on Orders for Returns/Documents non produits avant la prorogation; Officers of the House/ Fonctionnaires de la Chambre; Private Bills/Bills d'intérêt privé.⁴⁸

The text in English and French is on facing pages each bearing the same page number.

Officers of the House

The *British North America Act 1867* provided for a Speaker to be elected, from among the Members, at the first sitting after a general election. The Speaker shall preside at all meetings of the House. He is considered one of the twenty Members who must be present to conduct the business of the House. The Speaker has a vote only when there is a tie vote.⁴⁹

When the Thirty-first Parliament convened on October 9, 1979 for the first time in the history of the Canadian Parliament the Speaker was nominated by the Prime Minister from among the Members of the Opposition. The motion for election was seconded by the Leader of the Opposition. The Speaker had been the Speaker at the dissolution of the Thirtieth Parliament.

The duties of the Speaker are contained in two Acts⁵⁰ of Parliament as well as in several sections of *Standing Orders/Règlement*. The Speaker holds office even when Parliament is dissolved until a new Speaker is chosen. He presides at all sittings unless incapacitated in which case the Deputy Speaker who is Chairman of Committees of the Whole House takes the Chair and exercises all the duties and authorities of the Speaker. The Speaker decides all questions of order and must recognize a Member before that Member may speak.

The Chairman of Committees and Deputy Speaker who in practice generally presides during the Private Members hour is also elected at the commencement of every Parliament. He takes the Chair of all Committees of the Whole. He is required to possess the full and practical knowledge of the official language which is not that of the Speaker. In the absence of the Chairman of Committees of the House, the Speaker, in forming a Committee of the Whole House, before leaving the Chair may appoint any Member as Chairman.⁵¹

The Clerk of the House, who is appointed under Commission, is responsible for the safekeeping of all the papers and records of the House and has control over the Parliamentary clerks and officers under the general supervision of the Speaker. He provides the Speaker each day with the order of proceedings and ensures the availability of the legal and other services required by the House. He keeps a record of proceedings of the day but can only recognize the orders of

the Chair. He takes no note of Members' speeches.⁵² He does table the votes and calls the names of the Members.

The Clerk Assistant, appointed by the Speaker, takes minutes of proceedings in Committee of the Whole and reads the titles of all bills in both English and French.⁵³

The Sergeant-at-Arms, appointed by the Crown, has charge of the Mace, the symbol of Parliamentary authority, directs and controls the constables, messengers and others who service the House, arrests all persons who are ordered to be taken into custody. He is subject to the orders of the Speaker.⁵⁴

Other officials of the House of Commons which are listed in the *Journals/Journaux* are:⁵⁵

- Deputy Chairman of Committees of the Whole
- Assistant Deputy Chairman of Committees of the Whole
- Clerk Assistant (Legal)
- Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel
- Second Clerk Assistant
- Third Clerk Assistant (two)
- Director of Legislative Services
- Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms
- Journals
 - English Section Chief
 - Assistant Chief
 - French Section Chief
 - Assistant Chief
- Index and Reference
 - English Section Chief
 - Assistant Chief
 - French Section Chief
 - Assistant Chief
- Committees and Private Legislation
 - Chief
 - Assistant Chief
- Committee Reporting
 - Chief
 - Assistant Chief

PRIME MINISTER AND THE CABINET

The Prime Minister is the chief executive of the government. He has exceptional authority in that he is the leader of a party which has been successful in a general election. He also has the authority to recommend to the Crown, represented by the Governor General, the dissolution of Parliament.

The Prime Minister chooses and recommends to the Crown the following appointments: Privy Councillors; Cabinet Ministers; Lieutenant governors of the provinces; Speaker of the Senate; Chief justices of all courts; Senators; Certain senior executives of the public service; and the Governor General (regarding whose appointment he does consult the Cabinet) He is also responsible for the organization of the Cabinet (whose meetings he chairs) and its committees; Privy Council (which has not been chaired by the Prime Minister since 1963); Federal-Provincial Relations offices and the allocation of responsibilities between Ministers.⁵⁶

The Cabinet (a committee of the Privy Council) is a committee of Ministers chosen by the Prime Minister, usually from the House of Commons, but not infrequently with one or two from the Senate including the Leader of the Government in the Senate. While there are no statutes regarding the Cabinet it is very important in the Canadian system of government. The Cabinet's prime responsibility is to determine priorities among the demands expressed by the people and to define policies to satisfy the demands. Meetings of Cabinet are held frequently, at least once a week.⁵⁷

Like both the Senate and House of Commons the Cabinet has a number of Standing Committees. They have no legal power but can influence policy. The first such committee to be established was in 1917. It was not however until 1939 that committees were used to any significant extent. Once World War II was over committees were not again used until the sixties when Prime Minister Pearson re-introduced a committee structure into Cabinet. This structure has been formalized under Prime Minister Trudeau. The Prime Minister appoints the Members to the committees, usually fewer than ten. These committees hold regular meetings, sometimes two committees will

be in session at the same time. Occasionally a Minister will sit on two committees.

In 1977 there were four standing co-ordinating committees: Priorities and Planning (chaired by the Prime Minister); Legislation and House Planning; Federal-Provincial Relations (chaired by the Prime Minister); and Treasury Board which is a statutory committee established under the *Financial Administration Act*. There were five standing subject matter committees: Economic Policy; External Policy and Defence; Social Policy; Culture and Native Affairs; and Government Operations. There were also four *ad hoc* committees: Public Service; Security and Intelligence; Labour Relations; and a special committee which considers all submissions to the Governor in Council on behalf of the Privy Council.⁵⁸

A list of the "Ministry according to precedence" is published each Wednesday in the *House of Common Debates*. The list has also been published since 1925 in the bound volumes of the *Debates*. This list gives any changes which may have taken place during the Session. By 1955 the list was also included in the *Journals/Journaux* of the House of Commons. The Senate also publishes a list of the Canadian Ministry in its bound volume of *Debates* beginning in 1946. The first issue of *Debates* for each session contains the list and since 1956 the list has been published in the bound volumes of the *Journals/Journaux* of the Senate.

In 1974 the Public Archives of Canada published a guide to the Canadian Ministries since Confederation.⁵⁹

THE MINISTRY

According to precedence

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| The Right Hon. Joe Clark | Prime Minister |
| The Hon. Jacques Flynn | Leader of the Government in the Senate, and Minister of Justice and Attorney General |
| The Hon. Martial Asselin | Minister of State for CIDA |
| The Hon. Walter Baker | President of the Queen's Privy Council and Minister of National Revenue |
| The Hon. Flora MacDonald | Secretary of State for External Affairs |
| The Hon. James McGrath | Minister of Fisheries and Oceans |
| The Hon. Erik Nielsen | Minister of Public Works |
| The Hon. Allan Lawrence | Solicitor General and Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs |
| The Hon. John Crosbie | Minister of Finance |
| The Hon. David MacDonald | Secretary of State and Minister of Communications |
| The Hon. Lincoln Alexander | Minister of Labour |
| The Hon. Roch La Salle | Minister of Supply and Services |
| The Hon. Donald Mazankowski | Minister of Transport |
| The Hon. Elmer MacKay | Minister of Regional Economic Expansion |
| The Hon. Jake Epp | Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development |
| The Hon. John Fraser | Postmaster General and Minister of the Environment |
| The Hon. William Jarvis | Minister of State for Federal-Provincial Relations |
| The Hon. Allan McKinnon | Minister of National Defence and Minister of Veterans Affairs |
| The Hon. Sinclair Stevens | President of the Treasury Board |
| The Hon. John Wise | Minister of Agriculture |
| The Hon. Ronald Atkey | Minister of Employment and Immigration |
| The Hon. Ray Hnatyshyn | Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources |
| The Hon. David Crombie | Minister of National Health and Welfare |
| The Hon. Robert R. de Cotret | Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce and Minister of State for Economic Development |
| The Hon. Heward Grafftey | Minister of State for Science and Technology |
| The Hon. Perrin Beatty | Minister of State (Treasury Board) |
| The Hon. Robert Howie | Minister of State (Transport) |
| The Hon. Steven Paproski | Minister of State for Fitness and Amateur Sport and Multiculturalism |
| The Hon. Ronald Huntington | Minister of State for Small Businesses and Industry |
| The Hon. Michael Wilson | Minister of State for International Trade |

Figure 6. The Ministry according to precedence, November 7, 1979.

FOOTNOTES

- ¹ U.K. Act 30–31 Victoria, 1867, c.3.
- ² Canada. Department of Justice. *A consolidation of the British North America Acts 1867 to 1975* prepared for the Department of Justice by Elmer A. Driedger [Ottawa: Ministry of Supply and Services, 1978] 49 p.
- ³ Dawson, R. MacGregor. *The government of Canada*. 5th ed. rev. by Norman Ward. [Toronto] University of Toronto Press [c1970] xiv, 569 p. (p.58).
- ⁴ U.K. Act 30–31 Victoria, 1867, c.3, s.3.
- ⁵ 33 Victoria, 1870, c.3.
- ⁶ U.K. Act 30–31 Victoria, 1867, c.3, s.146; Order in Council May 16, 1871, effective July 20, 1871.
- ⁷ U.K. Act 30–31 Victoria, 1867, c.3, s.146; Order in Council June 26, 1873, effective July 1, 1873.
- ⁸ 4–5 Edward VII, 1905, c.3.
- ⁹ 4–5 Edward VII, 1905, c.42.
- ¹⁰ U.K. Act 12–13 George VI, 1949, c.22.
- ¹¹ 61 Victoria, 1898, c.6.
- ¹² U.K. Act 31–32 Victoria, 1868, c.105; Order in Council, June 23, 1870, effective July 15, 1870.
- ¹³ Interprovincial Conference held at Quebec, October 20–28, 1887. In *Dominion Provincial and interprovincial conferences from 1887 to 1925/Conférences fédérales-provinciales et conférences interprovinciales de 1887 à 1926*. Ottawa: Reprinted by Edmond Cloutier, King's Printer, 1951. 114,112 p. Bilingual.
- ¹⁴ Federal Provincial Conference, 1964 [Proceedings] Ottawa, October 14–15, 1964. Ottawa: Privy Council Office [1968] 44,44 p. Bilingual.
- ¹⁵ Canada. Parliament. Joint Committee of the Senate and of the House of Commons on the Constitution 1972 *Constitution of Canada. Final report*. Fourth session, twenty-eight Parliament, 1972. [Ottawa: Published under authority of the Speaker of the House of Commons by the Queen's Printer for Canada] 1972. vii, 128, vii, 128 p. Bilingual.
- ¹⁶ Dawson (p.60).
- ¹⁷ U.K. Act 30–31 Victoria, 1867, c.3, s.20.
- ¹⁸ *ibid.* 1867, s.91–92, with amendments to 1976.
- ¹⁹ U.K. Act. 22 George V, 1931, c.4.
- ²⁰ U.K. Act 30–31 Victoria, 1867, c.3, s.9.
- ²¹ Dawson (pp.147–148).
- ²² Imperial Conference, 1926. *Summary of proceedings*. Printed by order of Parliament. Ottawa: F.A. Acland, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1926. 352 p. (p.14).
- ²³ Imperial Conference, 1930. *Summary of proceedings*. Printed by order of Parliament. Ottawa: F.A. Acland, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1931. 251 p. (pp.26–27).
- ²⁴ Ollivier, Maurice. *British North America acts and selected statutes, 1867–1962*. Ottawa [Roger Duhamel, Queen's Printer, 1962] 662 p. (pp.653–657).
- ²⁵ 14 Elizabeth II, 1965, c.4.
- ²⁶ U.K. Act 5–6 George V, 1915, c.45; modified by U.K. Act 12–13 George VI, 1949, c.22; and Canada Act 23–24–25 Elizabeth II, 1974–75–76, c.53.
- ²⁷ U.K. Act 30–31 Victoria, c.3, s.21–36, 1867.

- 28 Kunz, F.A. *The modern Senate of Canada, 1925-1963: a re-appraisal*. [Toronto] University of Toronto Press [c1965] xii, 395 p. (pp.167-169).
- 29 Canada. Parliament. Senate. *Rules/Règlement*. [Ottawa] Printed by order of the Senate, 1976. [Amended as of October 18, 1977] 64,64,65-93 p. Bilingual.
- 30 *Debates of the Senate*, 1977-78. p.xv.
- 31 Bourinot, John George. *Parliamentary procedure and practice in the Dominion of Canada*. Shannon, Ireland: Irish University Press [c1971] xv, 785 p. (pp.158-159); Kunz, (p.169).
- 32 Kunz (p.169).
- 33 Kunz (p.170).
- 34 Bourinot (p.160).
- 35 Dawson, (p.280).
- 36 MacKay, Robert A. *The unreformed Senate of Canada*. [Toronto: McClelland & Stewart Limited, c1963] vii, 216 p. (pp.9-11).
- 37 Kunz (Chapter 1).
- 38 Campbell, Colin. *The Canadian Senate: a lobby from within*. [Toronto] Macmillan of Canada [c1978] 184 p. (p.8).
- 39 14 Elizabeth II, 1965, c.4.
- 40 *Revised Statutes* 1970 (1st Supp.), c.14.
- 41 Canada. Parliament. House of Commons. *Alphabetical list of Members of the House of Commons with their constituencies and Post Office addresses/Liste alphabétique des membres de la chambre des communes, avec les noms de leurs districts électoraux et leurs adresse postale*. First Session, Fifth Parliament to Third Session Fourteenth Parliament. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1883-1924. 45 v.
- 41a *Alphabetical list of constituencies of the House of Commons with the names of the Members/Liste alphabétique des districts électoraux représentés à la chambre des communes avec les noms de représentants*. First Session, Fifth Parliament to Third Session, Fourteenth Parliament. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1883-1924. 45 v.
- 42 Canada. Parliament. House of Commons. *Debates*, 1943, p.2435.
- 43 Canada. Parliament. House of Commons. *Standing orders June, 1978/Règlement, Juin, 1978*. [Ottawa: Published under authority of the Speaker of the House of Commons by the Queen's Printer for Canada] 1978. xviii, xviii, 109, 109 p. (pp.33-34). Bilingual.
- 44 Stewart, John B. *The Canadian House of Commons procedure and reform*. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1977. xi, 337 p. (pp.77-78).
- 45 U.K. Act 30-31 Victoria, 1867, c.3, s.53.
- 46 *Standing orders* (pp.49-50).
- 47 *Journals of the House of Commons* 1968-69. (p.573).
- 48 *Standing orders*. (pp.i-xviii).
- 49 U.K. Act 30-31 Victoria, 1867, c.3, s.44,46,48,49.
- 50 *Revised Statutes*, 1970, c.H-9, s.15, and *Revised Statutes*, 1970, c.S-13.
- 51 *Standing orders* (pp.44-45).
- 51 Bourinot, John George. *Parliamentary procedure in the Dominion of Canada*. Shannon, Ireland: Irish University Press [c1971] xv, 785 p. (pp.169-171) and Bourinot, John George. *Rules of order* 3d ed. Revised by Geoffrey H. Stanford. [Toronto] McClelland and Stewart [c1977] 112 p. (p.21).
- 53 Bourinot. *Parliamentary procedure* (p.171-172).
- 54 Bourinot. *Parliamentary procedure* (pp.175-176) and also *Rules of order* (p.21).

- ⁵⁵ *Journals of the House of Commons* p.1631E, 1976-77.
- ⁵⁶ *Canada year book*. Ottawa: Supply and Services, Canada, v.1- 1906- (1978-79 volume, pp.67-68).
- ⁵⁷ *ibid.* p.68-69.
- ⁵⁸ *ibid.* (p.70) See also Schindeler, Fred. The Prime Minister and Cabinet: History and development. In Hockin, Thomas A. (ed.) *Apex of power: The Prime Minister and political leadership in Canada*. Scarborough: Prentice-Hall of Canada, Ltd. [c1971] xi, 276 p. (pp.22-48)
- ⁵⁹ Canada. Public Archives. *Guide to Canadian Ministries since Confederation, July 1, 1867-April 1, 1973*. Ottawa: Public Archives of Canada, 1974. vii, 268 p.

In addition to the works listed in the footnotes there are a number of other works which are very useful for both reading and reference.

Beauchesne, Arthur. *Rules and forms of the House of Commons of Canada*, with annotations, comments and precedents. 5th ed. Edited by Alistair Fraser, G.A. Birch and W.F. Watson. Toronto: Carswell, 1978. xxiii, 401 p.

A compendium of Canadian Parliamentary practice. Explains in detail the *Standing orders*. A valuable reference tool.

Canada. Parliament. Senate. *Senators of Canada*. Composition of the Standing and Joint Committees of the Senate/*Senateurs du Canada*. Composition des comités permanents et mixtes du Sénat. Ottawa: Roger Duhamel, Queen's Printer, 1953-1962- issued as a bilingual list.

Canadian Parliamentary Guide. Ottawa: 1862-

This work has been published annually since 1862 with the exception of about twenty years between 1865 and 1913. The 1977 edition contained: a list of members of the Royal family; a brief history, the speakers, list of and biographical sketch of Members of both the Senate and House of Commons; election results 1867-1967; Ministry; Members of the Queen's Privy Council; Governors general from 1867; Representatives of other countries in Canada as well as Canadian representatives abroad; Boards and Commissions; and biographical sketches of members of both the Supreme Court and Federal Court of Canada.

Chéffins, R.I. and Tucker, R.N. *The constitutional process in Canada* 2d ed. Toronto: McGraw-Hill Ryerson [c1976] vii, 148 p.

Discusses the constitutional process, including the Crown, the Judiciary and Federal-Provincial Conferences.

Dawson, Robert MacGregor. *Democratic government in Canada*. Revised by Norman Ward. 4th ed. [Toronto] University of Toronto Press [c1971] 185 p.

Brief description of the Constitution, Parliament, the Judiciary, Civil Service and departments, Cabinet, Political Parties, as well as provincial and municipal government.

Encyclopedia Canadiana. Toronto: Grolier Society [c1970] 10 v.

Contains a very condensed version of the government, giving basic elements of: both the written and unwritten constitution; the Governor General; Cabinet; Senate; House of Commons; Executive Branch; Civil servants and elections.

Fox, Paul W. *Politics: Canada*. 4th ed. Toronto: McGraw-Hill Ryerson Limited [c1977] xi, 653 p.

Includes material on the Constitution, the Executive, the legislative process of both the Senate and House of Commons as well as the judicial process.

Hockin, Thomas A. (ed.) *Apex of power: The Prime Minister and political leadership in Canada*. Scarborough: Prentice-Hall of Canada, Ltd. [c1971] xi, 276 p.

Divided into five sections this work contains chapters on: the Prime Minister and Cabinet government; the leader, his party, and politics in Canada; the Prime Minister and other sources of policy influence; case studies in the uses of Prime Ministerial power; and comparative national leadership.

Hodgetts, J.E. "Parliament and the powers of the Cabinet". *Queen's Quarterly* 52:465-477, 1945.

The question of Cabinet power is discussed.

Kennedy, W.P.M. *The constitution of Canada: an introduction to its development and law*. London: Oxford University Press, 1931. xx, 519 p.

A companions volume to the work listed below.

Kennedy, W.P.M. *Statutes, treaties and documents of the Canadian constitution 1713-1929*. 2d ed. rev. & enl. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1930. xxviii, 752 p.

Through documents shows the growth of the Canadian Constitution.

Mallory, J.R. "The appointment of a Governor General". *Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science* 26: 96-107, 1960.

Includes a bibliography. While the date is 1960 the work is only up to 1950.

Mallory, J.R. *The structure of Canadian Government*. Rev. ed. [Toronto] Macmillan of Canada [c1971] xii, 418 p.

This work is concerned with the "formal institutions by which political aims are realized": the constitution; the formal executive (Crown and Governor General); political executive (Prime Minister and Cabinet); administrative machine (Ministry, public service); electorate; Parliament (Senate and House of Commons); Courts and administration of justice; federal distribution of power (Dominion and provincial); stability and change.

Matheson, W.A. *The Prime Minister and the Cabinet*. Toronto: Methuen [c1976] x, 246 p.

Concentration is on the Cabinet.

Organization of the government of Canada 1978/79. 12th ed. Ottawa: Published by Macmillan Company of Canada Ltd., in cooperation with Treasury Board Canada and the Canadian Government Publishing Centre [c1979]vii, 613 p.

Includes: Legislature, the Judiciary and the Executive.

Punnett, R.M. *The Prime Minister in Canadian government and politics*. [Toronto] Macmillan of Canada [c1977] viii, 168 p.

Concentrates on the role of the Prime Minister.

VanLoon, Richard, and Whittington, M.S. *The Canadian political system*. 2d ed. Toronto: McGraw-Hill Ryerson, 1976. ix, 572 p.

Includes the constitution and judicial process, policy process, Canadian federalism, parties and interest groups.

CHAPTER 2

Federal Provincial Relations

FIRST MINISTERS CONFERENCES

As indicated in Chapter one Parliament does not have supreme legislative power in Canada but shares that power with the ten provincial legislatures.¹ Over the period of one hundred and thirteen years since Confederation a system of conferences has developed, chiefly in the twentieth century, whereby the struggle for power between the central and provincial governments has shifted “from the courts to a variety of federal-provincial conferences and committees. The most important of the meetings were between the Prime Minister of Canada and the Premiers of the ten provinces”.² It is these meetings which will be discussed in this chapter. “Most of the consultation below the Cabinet level is not reported in the Press”.³ Nor are there generally published proceedings below the rank of First Ministers. “It now would appear that all important constitutional issues will be placed before various federal-provincial conferences either at the Attorney General or the Prime Minister and Premiers level”.⁴

Gallant reports that between 1957 and 1965 the number of federal-provincial meetings at the various levels of government practically doubled. In 1957 there were 64 meetings while in 1965 there were:

| | |
|------------------------------|----|
| Prime Ministers and Premiers | 2 |
| Ministers | 13 |
| Deputy Ministers | 14 |
| Directors | 27 |

Professional and Technical

121.⁵

The conference system was not an innovation of the federal government but rather of the provinces. In 1864, the first Interprovincial Conference consisting of Members from the Province of Canada (now Quebec and Ontario), Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island met in Charlottetown on September 1, 1864 to discuss a federation of the British North American provinces. Six weeks later on October 10, 1864 representatives from the four provinces met again in Quebec City where "in less than eighteen days seventy-two resolutions were agreed upon".⁶

Twenty-three years later between October 20 and 28, 1887 another Interprovincial Conference was held in Quebec City, the first since Confederation. Representatives from the governments of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba attended. The federal government declined the invitation. By this date the provinces were quite unhappy with the subsidy which they were receiving from the federal government. The conference passed twenty-two resolutions, eighteen of which requested amendments to the *British North America Act* with four resolutions requesting amendments respecting provincial legislation.⁸ The chief thrust of the conference was that the provinces should have more power in the areas of: selecting one half of the Senators of the province; list of provincial voters should be used by the federal government; Crown lands should belong to the province in which they were situated and not to the federal government, etc.

The next Interprovincial Conference was held in 1902, also in Quebec City, December 18–20.⁹ This time Prince Edward Island was represented but Ontario's Premier was unable to attend. There was still no representation from the federal government. The discussion centred again on federal subsidy and the cost of the administration of justice in the provinces.

The first Dominion-Provincial Conference was held in Ottawa, October 8–13, 1906. All nine provinces (Newfoundland did not become a province until 1949) were represented as well as the federal government. This might almost be classed as an interprovincial conference since only two sessions were represented by all ten govern-

ments. Once again the discussions centred on federal subsidies and the cost of the administration of criminal justice.¹⁰

A further one day Dominion-Provincial Conference was held on December 9, 1910.¹¹ There were no published proceedings of this conference, but the conference was called to discuss Maritime representation in the House of Commons.

While the provincial leaders at the 1906 conference resolved that they should hold annual meetings it was not until 1913 that they convened again in Ottawa, October 27–29. All nine provinces were represented. While federal subsidies were again discussed, other matters were: the free carriage by the post office of all provincial public documents; restoration to the Maritime Provinces of the representation in Parliament which had been granted to them in 1867; and the incorporation of companies.¹²

Even though there had been two Dominion-Provincial conferences prior to November 1918 this was the first Dominion-Provincial Conference to be held at the invitation of the Prime Minister. All nine provinces were represented with nine Members from the federal government. The conference was chaired not by the Prime Minister, but by the Minister of Public Works. This conference was convened to deal specifically with the “request of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, that the ungranted or waste lands or other natural resources within their limits, now vested in His Majesty in the right of Canada, he transferred to His Majesty in the right of the said provinces”.¹³ Other items discussed were: federal aid in the construction of highways; technical education; employment of returned soldiers; and housing.

In September 1919 a National Industrial Conference convened in Ottawa.¹⁴ This conference was the first Federal-Provincial Conference to have representatives from both management and labour instead of just representatives from the federal and nine provincial governments. Due to the illness of the Prime Minister, the Minister of Labour chaired the conference. Among the topics on the agenda were: the co-ordinating of existing labour laws of Parliament and the provincial legislatures; *Royal Commission on Industrial Relations* recommendations; minimum wage laws; employees right to organ-

ize; recognition of labour unions; and, right of employees to collective bargaining.

The next and what would appear to be the last interprovincial conference until 1960 was held in Ottawa, June 7–9, 1926. Alberta was not represented and it was agreed that there should be no federal representation. Up to this point there had been no mention of giving any information to the Press during deliberations. While the Press was still excluded from the meetings a Press Publicity Committee was established to keep the Press informed of the proceedings. The five topics on the agenda were: subsidies (a long-time problem); succession duties; corporation taxes and incorporation of companies; fuel production and distribution; and sale of shares legislation.¹⁵

The largest and longest Dominion-Provincial Conference to date was held in Ottawa, November 3–10, 1927.¹⁶ Eighteen Members attended from the federal government with several representatives from each of the nine provinces. The agenda was divided into three major divisions, with the Members also being assigned to serve in one of the divisions. This conference is generally considered the first conference on constitutional reform since one of the three divisions dealt specifically with the constitution (although all three divisions had constitutional aspects) which included: Senate reform; procedure for amending the *British North America Act*; participation of provinces in international labour conferences, *Industrial Disputes Investigation Act*, etc. The second division investigated financial affairs which included: federal subsidies; partition of federal lands; taxation; reduction of customs and excise duties; consideration of interests in which both the Dominion and provincial governments exercise jurisdiction such as agriculture, policing, health, developing markets for Canadian products, etc. The third division studied social and economic affairs which included: immigration; fuel problems; old age pensions, social security; fisheries; liquor importation; and Canadian nationality.

To inform the provinces and to give them an opportunity to express their views on the proposed changes which would be made by the *Statute of Westminster*, a Dominion-Provincial Conference was held in Ottawa, April 7–8, 1931.¹⁷

By 1933 over-lapping jurisdictions were once more a problem of concern. Thus a Dominion-Provincial Conference¹⁸ met January 17-19 in Ottawa to discuss: duplication of Dominion and provincial taxation; overlapping jurisdictions in agriculture and health; unemployment and relief conditions; legislation jurisdiction concerning old age pensioners; company law; and social insurance.

From January 17-19, 1934 a Dominion-Provincial Conference¹⁹ was held to deal with unemployment relief and to consider the financial situation of some of the western provinces, particularly Alberta and Saskatchewan. The conference was called by the Prime Minister.

The 1935 Dominion-Provincial Conference, also held in Ottawa, December 9-13 generally is considered a constitutional conference. A number of innovations were introduced: the Prime Minister for the first time chaired the conference; there were only two plenary sessions; the Press was allowed to attend the plenary sessions; for each item on the agenda a sub-conference was set up (several sub-conferences appointed sub-committees to deal with a particular aspect of the topic). Constitutional and financial questions were again on the agenda along with tourist traffic; mining development and taxation; agriculture and marketing; unemployment and relief.²⁰

At every conference since 1887 the question of finances appeared on the agenda. As yet no satisfactory solution had been found. Thus on August 4, 1937 by Order in Council P.C. 1908 under part I of the *Inquiries Act*,²¹ and on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, a *Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations* was appointed (Rowell-Sirois Commission). This Commission was "to assess the economic and financial basis of Confederation, the distribution of federal and provincial powers, and the financial relations of these governments".²² The report was tabled in the House of Commons on May 16, 1940.²³ Besides a three volume report there were eight appendices to the report in eighteen volumes as well as ten volumes of requested studies and over 10,000 pages of typewritten evidence²⁴ recorded from visits to ten cities across Canada. Dawson calls the report "one of the great state papers in Canadian history."²⁵ It had focused on the position of the provinces *vis-à-vis* the Dominion and the inequality of the resources of the different provinces.

A Dominion-Provincial Conference²⁶ was held January 14–15, 1941 to consider the recommendations of the Rowell-Sirois Commission. Four working committees to sit *in camera* were established: finance; labour and unemployment; special problems; and constitutional. The recommendations of the Commission generally proved unacceptable.

With the European War over in May, 1945 a Dominion-Provincial Conference was held August 6–10²⁷ in Ottawa to deal with reconstruction. This conference re-convened on April 29 to hold meetings until May 3, 1946. Financial arrangements between the federal and provincial governments were once again on the agenda as well as: public investment; health; old age pensions and unemployment insurance.

In 1950 for the first time since Confederation a Federal-Provincial Conference was convened for the sole purpose of discussing the constitution. Sessions were held in Ottawa, January 10–12,²⁸ in Quebec City September 25–28,²⁹ with a general session again in Ottawa December 4–7.³⁰ For the first time the word “federal” instead of Dominion was used. The general session held in December examined: the offer of the federal government for new tax agreements and old age security; the provincial proposal for an amendment to the constitution to permit provincial legislatures to levy an indirect sales tax at the retail level; and the suspension of further deliberations on the Federal-Provincial Conference on constitutional amendment.

The Federal-Provincial Conference held a preliminary meeting in Ottawa April 26th, 1955³¹ to prepare for a four day meeting from October 3–6.³² Fiscal relations were once more on the agenda as well as health and welfare services; public investment; and natural resources development. For the first time the desirability of establishing a Federal-Provincial Continuing Committee was discussed and the timing and scope of such other conferences as may be desired.

From November 25–26, 1957 a further conference³³ on fiscal relations was held to deal specifically with: the financing of hospital insurance; sharing of costs of assistance to persons in need; and special fiscal assistance to the governments of the Atlantic Provinces.

The nineteen-sixties witnessed an ever increasing number of Fed-

eral-Provincial conferences of First Ministers. Fiscal arrangements continued to be discussed and the constitutional issue came to the fore once more.

A Dominion-Provincial Conference was held July 25–27, 1960 to discuss fiscal relations between the Dominion and the provinces which would expire on March 31, 1962³⁴ In his opening remarks on tax sharing Prime Minister Diefenbaker pointed out that federal-provincial arrangements were embodied in the *Federal-Provincial Tax-Sharing Arrangements Act* (1956) which was the fourth such arrangement made between the provinces and government of Canada over a period of twenty years.³⁵

The Prime Minister and Premiers³⁶ of the provinces met October 26–28, 1960 and again February 23–24, 1961³⁷, to end the tax rental agreement and to look at proposals for a new tax sharing agreement. Unfortunately no documents appear to have been published.

In 1963 two *in camera* conferences of First Ministers were held (July 26–27 and September 9–10)³⁸ to discuss the Municipal Development and Loan Fund and the Canada Pension Plan. Since these were *in camera* no documents were issued. However the *Canadian Annual Review* for that year did carry a brief account.

The Federal-Provincial Conference held November 26–29, 1963:³⁹ stressed the need for a continuing review of fiscal arrangements and shared cost programmes and the relation between them; agreed that government in Canada must be a co-operative federalism which provides complete, exhaustive and continuing examination of the problems that fall within the jurisdiction of the different governments.⁴⁰

Three Federal-Provincial conferences were held in 1964, the first in Quebec on March 31–April 1⁴¹ when several new topics appeared on the agenda: loans to university students; Canadian 1967 World Exhibition (commonly known as Expo'67) along with the regulars: relations between shared cost programmes and fiscal arrangement; reciprocal arrangements regarding taxation in government departments and agencies, and the Canada Pension Plan (discussed *in camera* in 1963).

The second 1964 conference which dealt with the constitution was held *in camera* from August 31 to September 2, 1964. Since it was the

one hundredth anniversary of the Charlottetown Conference of the Fathers of Confederation, selected statements were prepared to commemorate that conference.⁴²

The third conference in 1964 was held in Ottawa October 14–15⁴³. While there appeared on the agenda three topics: terms of reference and organization of the Tax Structure Committee; off-shore mineral rights, the most important topic was amendment of the constitution of Canada in Canada. As pointed out in Chapter one a text of a draft bill which embodied an amending formula, which had been recommended by a conference of Attorneys General, was unanimously accepted by this conference. However, Quebec subsequently withdrew its approval of the formula. Thus the draft bill never became law.

When the Federal-Provincial Conference met in Ottawa July 19–22, 1965, it had a more far ranging agenda than it had had for some time.⁴⁴ It included: social security; economic development; Tax Structure Committee report; transportation; inland water resources; and a heading “other matters” which listed: national wildlife programme; taxation of electric utilities; *Bank Act*; R.C.M.P. contracts; and organized crime and rehabilitation of prisoners.

A Federal-Provincial Conference was held in Ottawa, October 24–28, 1966 which was not open to the public. Proceedings were however published in 1968.⁴⁵ Once again the Tax Structure Committee was on the agenda along with one other topic: post-secondary education financing and manpower training.

In November 1967 Prime Minister Robarts of Ontario called the *Confederation of Tomorrow* Conference.⁴⁶ While this was not a Federal-Provincial Conference, it is often referred to as the first of eight conferences which were to be held between 1968 and 1971 on the constitution. The conference held in Toronto was attended by representatives from all, (except British Columbia) provincial governments. The representatives from the federal government were observers not participants. The conference was the first interprovincial conference to be televised. The topics discussed were: goals of Canadians; the role of the English and French languages in Canada; the way in which the federal system could be improved; and the machin-

ery and structure of federal-provincial and interprovincial relationships in Canada.

On December 11, 1967 a Federal-Provincial Conference on Housing and Urban Development convened.⁴⁷ This is sometimes considered a landmark conference in that it is the first time that the First Ministers assembled to discuss the housing problem. They reviewed the present housing situation including: privately initiated housing; low rental housing; rural housing. The problems of urban development and housing was also discussed.

The first meeting, of what was to be a four year program of Constitutional Conferences (four general meetings and three working sessions), was held in Ottawa, February 5–7, 1968.⁴⁸ This was the first Federal-Provincial Conference to be made accessible to all Canadians on radio and television. It was also the first conference to have major working papers prepared ahead of time for discussion. Four such studies were published.⁴⁹ There were three major items on the agenda: rights of Canadians (which included recommendations of the *Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism*; constitutional bill of rights); constitutional review; and regional disparity.

The second meeting of the Constitutional Conference was held in Ottawa February 10–12, 1969⁵⁰ It also was made available to all Canadians via radio and television. Papers also were prepared ahead of time for discussion.⁵¹ The agenda listed, in addition to a discussion of the objectives, the following specifics: official languages; fundamental rights; distribution of powers (including taxation and spending); reform of institutions linked with federalism; regional disparities; amending procedure; and mechanisms of federal-provincial relations. It was decided that a comprehensive review should be carried out. Thus three Ministerial committees were established to study: fundamental rights; judiciary; and official languages.

Working sessions conducted *in camera* were held between public meetings. The first working session was held June 11–12, 1969.⁵² Two working papers were published for the session.⁵³ Reports were received from the committees of Ministers on: official languages; fundamental rights; the judiciary; and a fourth committee on the Senate.

The third meeting of the Constitutional Conference was held in Ottawa, December 8–10, 1969.⁵⁴ Like the first and second conferences the public was kept informed through radio and television. There were four main items on the agenda: division of power (which included income security and social services; the spending power: federal grants to provincial governments); regional disparities; reports from the committees of Ministers (fundamental rights; judiciary; official languages); and future programme of work.

A Federal-Provincial Conference convened February 16–17, 1970⁵⁵ to deal once again with fiscal matters, as well as the western agricultural crisis, taxation, pollution and inflation and to receive the report of the Tax Structure Committee.

The second working session of the Constitutional Conference was held September 14–15, 1970.⁵⁶ It of course was held *in camera*. Only a statement of conclusions was issued at the close of the conference.⁵⁷ The agenda was divided into four parts: constitutional review process; environmental management; capital market and financial institutions; and reports (which included: official languages; taxing powers — sales tax, death duties; regional disparities — constitutional obligation; and public retirement insurance.

Since the First Ministers were in Ottawa attending the Constitutional Conference the Prime Minister took advantage of the situation to convene a one day conference on September 16, 1970⁵⁸ to discuss: tax reform; the agricultural situation; Quebec's proposal for a stabilization fund; a forestry policy; unemployment and transient movement.

A third working session on the constitution was held February 8–9, 1971.⁵⁹ This session also was held *in camera*. A statement of conclusions was issued at the close of the conference.⁶⁰ Twelve items appeared on the agenda, a number of which had appeared at every meeting: patriation of the constitution; amending formula; federal and provincial constitutions, fundamental rights; language rights; Supreme Court; regional disparities; mechanisms of federal-provincial relations; modernization of the constitution; social policy; interprovincial marketing; environmental management — pollution.

The final meeting of this series on the constitution was held in Vic-

toria, June 14–16, 1971.⁶¹ Generally it was open to the public with some *in camera* sessions. Social policy was on the agenda. However, the main item was the *Canadian Constitutional Charter, 1971*. It contained the terms of a formula for amending the constitution entirely within Canada. To become law the Charter had to be accepted by both Houses of Parliament as well as the ten legislative assemblies. What might be acceptable to one group was not acceptable to another. Thus once more the constitution was not “brought home to Canada”. In 1974 the Secretary of the Canadian Intergovernmental Conference Secretariat produced a report on the 1968–1971 conferences which he states “Provides a description of the sequence of events and the work accomplished during the four years of intensive federal-provincial discussion of Canada’s constitution”.⁶²

A trend which began in the nineteen-sixties of preparing papers ahead of time and not reading them at the First Ministers’ conferences has continued into the seventies. Indeed this system appears to have taken over to the extent that very few proceedings of conferences are now published. Press releases from the Office of the Prime Minister, transcripts of notes for speeches by the Prime Minister, submissions by the federal and ten provincial governments and occasionally a summary of the conclusions of conferences only are available. More often, these conferences appear to be a one-day meeting.

On February 9, 1971 a Federal Provincial Conference of Prime Ministers and Premiers was convened in Ottawa to deal with unemployment.⁶³

A three-day conference was held between November 15 and 17, 1971 in Ottawa⁶⁴ to discuss: fiscal arrangements between federal and provincial governments under the *Fiscal Arrangements Act* (which included equalization payments; revenue stabilization; post-secondary education; Canada student loans; and hospital and medical care insurance).

In his opening remarks at the Federal-Provincial Conference⁶⁵ held in Ottawa, May 23–25, 1973, the Prime Minister stated that this was the first conference of First Ministers since November 1971. There, however, had been conferences at the Ministerial level. This conference was called to attempt to harmonize the goals, policies and programmes, particularly in the fields that are the responsibility of

programmes, particularly in the fields that are the responsibility of both levels of government: health and welfare; mineral policy; regional development (including economic development).

For the first time the Prime Minister convened a regional conference in Calgary from July 24–26, 1973.⁶⁶ The Premiers of the four western provinces with the Prime Minister discussed the economic prospects of the western provinces.

Two Federal-Provincial conferences of First Ministers were convened in 1974 to deal with the energy situation. The first was held January 22–23,⁶⁷ A second conference convened two months later, on March 27, 1974, to discuss in particular an oil pricing policy which would last for one year.⁶⁸

On October 30, 1974 the First Ministers met for an *in camera* luncheon meeting to discuss the problem of inflation. No documents resulted from this meeting.⁶⁹

A further conference was held April 9–10, 1975⁷⁰ to deal not only with the energy situation (which included both oil and gas) but the economy as well. A collection of documents presented by the federal and provincial governments indicate the concern of both levels of government.

In an attempt to reach an agreement on a new price for crude oil a further *in camera* luncheon meeting of First Ministers was held in Ottawa, May 6, 1976.⁷¹ No documents were produced.

A conference on the future financing of major federal-provincial programmes for health (which included hospital insurance and medicare) and post-secondary education was held in Ottawa, June 14–15, 1976.⁷² This conference was re-convened in Ottawa, December 13–14, 1976.⁷³

In February 1978 a three days conference was held on the economy.⁷⁴ The topics covered were: medium-term objectives; demand management policies; prices and income policies; business environment; trade and industrial policy; manpower policies; regional policies; energy; agriculture; tourism; fisheries; forestry; housing; and manufacturing industries.

A three day Conference of First Ministers was held from October 30 to November 1, 1978 to prepare for the February 1979 meetings

on the constitution. Among the topics included were: a charter of human rights and freedoms for Canadians; distribution of powers between Parliament and the provincial legislatures; the institutions of the Canadian federation; and, the process of constitutional revision, including, except Quebec, patriation and an amending formula.⁷⁵

A further conference on the economy was held in Ottawa from November 27 to 29, 1978.⁷⁶ The "Scenario outline" contained: economic overview; labour market and employment issues; progress report (which included an overview; agriculture; research and development; government regulation; public sector compensation); specific items (industrial development; tourism; energy; minerals; fisheries; regional development; transportation); economic co-ordination process.

The Federal-Provincial Conference of First Ministers on the Constitution met February 5–6, 1979.⁷⁷ Once more Canadians were able to follow proceedings either on radio or television. Some meetings were held *in camera*. The agenda was the result of questions raised at the October-November meeting and included: amending formula; fisheries; patriation; communications; traditional claims of Quebec; off-shore resources; charter of rights; resource ownership and interprovincial trade; indirect taxation; Senate; Supreme Court; family law; equalization and regional development; spending power; declaratory power; delegation of legislative authority; monarchy. In addition to these concerns the federal government added a further list of topics for discussion: powers in the economic field to fight inflation, unemployment and regional disparities and to protect the dollar; non-tariff barriers to interprovincial and international trade and investment; interprovincial and international movements of goods and services including the right of passage of electricity and oil, gas and other minerals; barriers to the movement of persons for employment; regulation of competition; Canadian securities market regulation; marketing boards; jurisdiction over minimum wages; foreign relations and the role of provinces; appointment of Superior Court Judges; Canada's Native Peoples and the Constitution.

By the Fall of 1979 energy had become crucial. Thus a one day Federal-Provincial Conference of First Ministers convened in Ottawa

on November 12 to look at the goals of energy self-sufficiency; reliance on the private sector and the market; increased Canadian ownership and participation; with an outline of a proposed initial stage of national energy strategy. No proceedings of this meeting have been published.⁷⁸

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL MINISTERIAL CONFERENCES

There are a number of conferences held at the Ministerial level. As indicated above in 1965 there were thirteen such conferences. No proceedings for any of these conferences were located as generally such meetings are held *in camera*. However, proceedings for a number of conferences are available. These are listed chronologically:

National Conference Regarding Winter Employment in Canada, 1924. *Official report on proceedings and discussions of Dominion and provincial governments and mayors of certain Canadian cities with representative employers and labour men*. Held at Ottawa, September 3–4, 1924. Ottawa: F.A. Acland, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1924. 138 p.

Department of Labour conference called to consider ways and means of dealing with the unemployment situation.

Dominion-Provincial Tourist Conference 1946. *Report of proceedings*, Ottawa, October 21–23, 1946. Ottawa: Edmond Cloutier, King's Printer, 1947. 100 p.

This conference was called by the Minister of Trade and Commerce to formulate a national policy for promoting and developing the tourist industry.

Dominion-Provincial Tourist Conference, 1947. *Summary of proceedings* second conference, Ottawa, September 30, October 1–2, 1947. Ottawa: Edmond Cloutier, King's Printer, 1948. 60 p.

Ministerial conference on the tourist industry.

Constitutional Conference, Ottawa, November 2–3, 1960. *Canadian Annual Review*, 1960. pp. 45–48.

Attorneys' General conference held *in camera*.

Resources for Tomorrow Conference, 1961. Montreal, October 23–28, 1961. Ottawa: Roger Duhamel, Queen's Printer, 1964. 4v. Conference of resources Ministers. v.1–2,4, *Background papers*; v.3, *Proceedings*.

Federal-Provincial Tax Structure Committee, 1966. [Proceedings] Ottawa, September 14th and 15th, 1966. Ottawa: Roger Duhamel, Queen's Printer, 1966. 143,151p. Bilingual.

The Tax Structure Committee was established by the Federal-Provincial Conference of Prime Ministers and Premiers at Quebec City in March/April, 1964. The committee had met three times prior to this publication: October, 1964; July, 1965; December, 1965.

Federal-Provincial Conference of Ministers of Finance and Provincial Treasurers, 1968. [Proceedings] Ottawa, November 4–5, 1968. [Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1969] vii, 91, vii, 98p. Bilingual.

Fiscal arrangements, tax collection agreements and the problems posed by the rapidly rising costs of jointly financed programs were discussed. The Ministers of Health met at the same time on problems of rising costs.

Task Force on a Developmental Approach to Public Assistance, 1971. *Final report* to the Federal-Provincial Conference of Ministers of Welfare. Ottawa: 1971. ii,222p.

Federal-Provincial Conference of Ministers of Labour, 1973. [Report] Ottawa: May 2–3, 1973. *Labour gazette* 73: 442–443, 1973.

Federal-Provincial labour jurisdiction; minimum wage levels; and compressed workweeks were discussed. Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Alberta were not represented.

Federal-Provincial Conference on Corrections, 1973. *Ministerial statements, agenda, communique and related documents*, Ottawa, December 12–14, 1973. 44,45p. Bilingual.

Federal-Provincial Social Security Review, 1975. *Background papers on income support and supplementation*. Prepared by the officials of the Federal-Provincial Working Party on Income Maintenance. Ottawa: Published under the authority of the Federal-Provincial Conference of Ministers of Welfare, 1975. 1 v. (various pagings).

No proceedings of this conference were located.

National Conference on Native Peoples and the Criminal Justice System, 1975. *Native peoples and justice*: reports both held in Edmonton February 3–5, 1975. [Ottawa] Communication Division, Ministry of the Solicitor General [1975] 59,65p. Bilingual.

Federal-Provincial Conference of Attorneys General, 1976. *Com-muniqué of the conference*, Vancouver, June 17–18, 1976. 6p.

Reform in family law; delays in criminal court proceedings; allocation of responsibility for prosecuting crimes; sentencing alternatives; violence in sports; and legal aid agreements discussed.

Federal-Provincial Conference of Ministers of Industry, 1978. [Public documents] Ottawa, January 30, 1978. 1v. (various pagings).

Federal-Provincial Conference of Tourism Ministers, 1978. [Public documents] Ottawa, January 31, 1978. n.p., 1978. 1v. (various pagings).

Federal-Provincial Conference of Communications Ministers, 1978/Conference fédérale-provinciale des ministres des communications. List of public documents/Liste des documents rendus publics. Charlottetown, March 29–30, 1978. 1v.(various pagings).

Federal-Provincial Conference of Ministers Responsible for Sports, Fitness and Recreation, 1978. [Public documents] Montreal, April 13, 1978. n.p., 1978. 4,5,2p.

Federal-Provincial Conference of Ministers and Deputy Ministers of Agriculture, 1978. [Public documents] Yorkton, Saskatchewan, July 10–12, 1978. 1v.(various pagings).

Federal-Provincial (onference of Communication Ministers. [Documents] Toronto, October 16–17, 1979. 1v.(various pagings). The agenda included: competition/industry structure; the constitutional discussions/cable delegation; federal legislation; industrial strategy; review of satellite policy; pay television; and regulatory consultation.

TRI-LEVEL CONFERENCE

In 1972 for the first time a Tri-level Conference⁷⁹ was held in Toronto which included three Ministers from the federal government with twenty-four advisors, provincial Ministers responsible for municipal affairs with advisors and representatives from various municipalities in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Newfoundland, Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories. No delegates are listed for Nova Scotia although the province is listed on the title page of the proceedings. The conference held *in camera* presented the following agenda: transportation; housing; environmental management; leisure and recreation; public assistance; finance; and intergovernmental relations.

FOOTNOTES

- ¹ U.K. Act 30–31 Victoria 1867, c.3, s.91–93. as consolidated June 1, 1976.
- ² Cheffins, R.I. and Tucker, R.N. *The constitutional process in Canada*. 2d ed. Toronto: McGraw-Hill Ryerson [c1976] vii, 148.p. (p.114).
- ³ *ibid.* p.115.
- ⁴ *ibid.* p.119.
- ⁵ Gallant, Edgar. "The machinery of federal-provincial relations". *Canadian Public Administration* 8:515–526, 1965.
- ⁶ Kennedy, W.P.M. *The constitution of Canada: an introduction to its development and law*. London: Oxford University Press, 1931. xx, 519p. (p.301).
- ⁷ U.K. Act 30–31 Victoria 1867, c.3.
- ⁸ *Dominion Provincial and interprovincial conferences from 1887 to 1926/Conférences fédérales-provinciales et conférences interprovinciales de 1887 à 1926*. Ottawa: Reprinted by Edmond Cloutier, King's Printer, 1951. 114,112 p. Bilingual. (pp.20–26).
- ⁹ *ibid.* pp.31–49.
- ¹⁰ *ibid.* pp.55–63.
- ¹¹ *ibid.* p.67.
- ¹² *ibid.* pp.71–91.
- ¹³ *ibid.* p.97.
- ¹⁴ Canada. National Industrial Conference, 1919. National Industrial Conference of Dominion and provincial governments with representative employers and labour men, on the subject of industrial relations and labour laws, and for the consideration of the labour features of the Treaty of Peace, Ottawa, September 15–20, 1919. *Official report of proceedings and discussions*. Ottawa: J. de Labroquerie Taché, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1919. liv, 234, 28 p.

- ¹⁵ *Dominion Provincial and interprovincial conferences from 1887 to 1926.* pp.107-114.
- ¹⁶ Dominion-Provincial Conference, 1927. *Precis of discussions*, Ottawa, November 3 to 10, 1927. Ottawa: F.A. Acland, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1928. 38 p.
- ¹⁷ Dominion-Provincial Conference, 1931. *Minutes of meetings*. [Ottawa, April 7-8, 1931] 23 p.
- ¹⁸ Dominion-provincial Conference, 1933 [Report of meetings] Ottawa, January 17-19, 1933. 3 p.
- ¹⁹ Dominion-Provincial Conference, 1934 *Report*. [January 17-19, 1934] Ottawa: J.O. Patenaude, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1934. 4 p.
- ²⁰ Dominion-Provincial Conference, 1935. *Record of proceedings*. Ottawa, December 9-13, 1935. Ottawa: J.O. Patenaude, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1936. 74 p.
- ²¹ *Revised Statutes*, 1927, c.99.
- ²² Dawson, R. MacGregor. *The government of Canada*. 5th ed. rev. by Norman Ward. [Toronto] University of Toronto Press [c1970] xiv, 569 p. (pp.107).
- ²³ Canada. *Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations. Report*. [Ottawa: 1940] 3 v. (261,295,219 p.) Reprinted in 1954 as 3 v. in one.
- ²⁴ Canada. *Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations* [November 29, 1937-November 30, 1938] 38 v. typewritten.
- ²⁵ Dawson (p.114).
- ²⁶ Dominion-Provincial Conference 1941. [Proceedings. Ottawa] Tuesday, January 14, 1941 and Wednesday, January 15, 1941. Ottawa: Edmond Cloutier, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1941. xiv, 109 p.
- ²⁷ Dominion-Provincial Conference on Reconstruction, 1945. *Dominion and provincial submissions and plenary conference discussions* [Ottawa, August 6-10, 1945] Ottawa: Edmond Cloutier, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1946. 624p. pp.379-624 contain [Proceedings, plenary sessions, nos.5-9, April 29-May 3, 1946, Ottawa] Ottawa: Edmond Cloutier, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1946.
The first four sessions were held *in camera* thus no published record. Two other publications issued by this conference are: *Reference book*. n.p. [1945?] 13 parts in 2v. and *Correspondence since the budget of 1946 on matters of substance regarding tax agreements with the provinces*. Ottawa: Edmond Cloutier, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1947. 67 p.
- ²⁸ Constitutional Conference of Federal and Provincial Governments, 1950. *Proceedings*, Ottawa, January 10-12, 1950. Ottawa: Edmond Cloutier, King's Printer, 1950. 128 p.
- ²⁹ Constitutional Conference of Federal and Provincial Governments, 1950. *Proceedings* (second session) Quebec, September 25-28, 1950. Ottawa: Edmond Cloutier, King's Printer, 1950. 136 p.
- ³⁰ Conference of Federal and Provincial Governments, 1950. *Proceedings*, Ottawa, December 4-7, 1950. Ottawa: Edmond Cloutier, Queen's Printer, 1953. 149 p.
- ³¹ Federal-Provincial Conference, 1955. *Preliminary meeting*, Ottawa, April 26th, 1955. Ottawa: Edmond Cloutier, Queen's Printer, 1955. 68 p.

Conference actually lasted two days.

- ³² Federal-Provincial Conference, 1955. *Proceedings*, Ottawa, October 3rd, 1955. Ottawa: Edmond Cloutier, Queen's Printer, 1955. 134 p.

Actual meetings October 3–6.

- ³³ Dominion-Provincial Conference, 1957. [Proceedings] Ottawa, November 25th and 26th, 1957. Ottawa: Edmond Cloutier, 1958. 140 p.

- ³⁴ Dominion-Provincial Conference, 1960. [Proceedings] Ottawa, July 25th, 26th and 27th, 1960. Ottawa: Roger Duhamel, Queen's Printer; 1960. 168 p.

- ³⁵ *ibid.* p.9.

- ³⁶ Dominion-Provincial Conference, Ottawa, October 26–28, 1960. *Canadian Annual Review* 1960. pp.44–45.

- ³⁷ Dominion-Provincial Conference, Ottawa, February 23–24 1961. *Canadian Annual Review* 1961. pp.21–23.

- ³⁸ Federal-Provincial Conference, Ottawa, July 26–27 and September 9–10, 1963. *Canadian Annual Review*, 1963. pp.66–69.

- ³⁹ Federal-Provincial Conference, 1963. [Proceedings] Ottawa, November 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th, 1963. [Ottawa: Roger Duhamel, Queen's Printer, 1964] 123 p.

- ⁴⁰ *ibid.* p.104.

- ⁴¹ Federal-Provincial Conference, 1964. [Proceedings] Quebec, March 31–April 1, 1964. Ottawa: Privy Council Office [1968] 39,39.p. Bilingual.

- ⁴² Federal-Provincial Conference, 1964. *Statements*, Charlottetown, August 31–September 2, 1964. Ottawa: Privy Council Office [1968] 41 p.

- ⁴³ Federal-Provincial Conference, 1964. [Proceedings] Ottawa, October 14–15, 1964. Ottawa: Privy Council Office [1968] 44,44.p!Bilingual.

- ⁴⁴ Federal-Provincial Conference, 1965. [Proceedings] Ottawa, July 19–22, 1965. Ottawa: Privy Council Office [1968] 146,160 p. Bilingual.

- ⁴⁵ Federal-Provincial Conference, 1966. [Proceedings] Ottawa, October 24–28 1966. Ottawa: Privy Council Office [1968] 148,160 p. Bilingual.

- ⁴⁶ Confederation of Tomorrow Conference, 1967. *Proceedings*. Toronto, November 27–30, 1967. [Toronto: 1967] ix, 233,22 p.

- ⁴⁷ Federal-Provincial Conference on Housing and Urban Development, 1967. [Summary of meetings, Ottawa, December 11–12, 1967] 32 p.

- ⁴⁸ Constitutional Conference, 1968. *Proceedings*. First meeting, February 5–7, 1968, Ottawa/*Délibérations*. Première réunion le 5–7 février, 1968, Ottawa. Ottawa: Roger Duhamel, Queen's Printer, 1968. xiii, 548 p.

- ⁴⁹ Canada. Department of Justice. *A Canadian charter of human rights*. [Ottawa: Roger Duhamel, Queen's Printer, 1968] 174 p.

- ^{49a} Constitutional Conference, 1968. *Federalism and international relations*. Ottawa: Roger Duhamel, Queen's Printer, 1968. 56 p. (Working paper).

- ^{49b} Constitutional Conference, 1968. *Federalism and international conferences on education: a supplement to Federalism and international relations/Fédéralisme et conférences internationales sur l'éducation: supplément à Fédéralisme et relations internationales*. [Ottawa: Roger Duhamel, Queen's Printer, 1968] 73 p. (Working paper).

- 49c Constitutional Conference, 1968. *Federalism for the future*. A statement of policy by the government of Canada. The Constitutional Conference, 1968, Ottawa, February 5,6 and 7/*Le fédéralisme et l'avenir: déclaration de principe et exposé de la politique du gouvernement du Canada*. Conference sur la constitution, 1968, Ottawa les 5,6 et 7 février. [Ottawa: Roger Duhamel, Queen's Printer, 1968] 49 p. (Working paper no.1).
- 50 Constitutional Conference, 1969. *Proceedings*. Second meeting, Ottawa, February 10-12, 1969. [Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1969] vi, 405, vi, 453 p. Bilingual.
- 51 Constitutional Conference, 1969. *The constitution and the people of Canada: an approach to the objectives of Confederation, the rights of people and the institutions of government*. Published by the government of Canada on the occasion of the second meeting of the Constitutional Conference, Ottawa, February 10,11,12, 1969/*La constitution Canadienne et la citoyen: un aperçu des objectifs de la confederation des droits des individus et des institutions gouvernementales*. [Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1969] 87 p.(Working paper no.2).
- 51a Constitutional Conference, 1969. *Income security and social services/Sécurité du revenu et services sociaux*. [Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1969] 125 p. (Working paper).
- 52 Conference Constitutionnelle. Première seance de travail, 1969. Première seance de travail les 11 et 12 Juin, 1969. *Rapport sur les conclusions de la reunion/ Constitutional Conference. First working session June 11-12, 1969. Report on the conclusions of the meeting*. 5 p.
- 53 Constitutional Conference. First Working Session, 1969. *Federal-provincial grants and the spending power of Parliament/Les subventions fédérales-provinciales et le pouvoir de despenser du parlement canadien*. [Ottawa: Information Canada, 1970] 59 p. (Working paper no.2).
- 53a Constitutional Conference. First Working Session, 1969. *The taxing powers and the Constitution of Canada/Les pouvoirs d'imposer et la constitution canadienne*. Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1969. 81 p. (Working paper, no.1).
- 54 Constitutional Conference, 1969. *Proceedings*. Third meeting, Ottawa, December 8-10, 1969. Ottawa: Queen's Printer for Canda, 1970. vi, 246, vi, 266 p. Bilingual.
- 55 Federal-Provincial Conference, 1970. *Statement of conclusions*, Ottawa, February 16-17, 1970. 19 p.
- 56 Constitutional Conference. Second Working Session, 1970. [Papers presented by Premier of Alberta, Premier of Saskatchewan, Prime Minister of Ontario, Prime Minister of Quebec] Ottawa, September 14-15, 1970. 2 v.
- 57 Conference Constitutionnelle. Deuxième séance de travail, 1970. *Enoncé des conclusions* les 14 et 15 Septembre, 1970/Constitutional conference second working session September 14 and 15, 1970. *Statement of conclusions*. 9,3 p.
- 58 Federal-Provincial Conference of First Ministers, 1970. [Documents] Ottawa, September 16, 1970. 1 v. (various pagings).
- 59 Constitutional Conference. Third Working Session, 1971. [Papers presented by Premier of New Brunswick, Premier of Nova Scotia, Premier of Saskatchewan, February 8 and 9, 1971] 1 v. (various pagings).
- 60 Conference Constitutionnelle. Troisième séance de travail, 1971. *Enoncé des conclusions* les 8 et 9 février 1971/Constitutional conference third working session February 8 and 9, 1971. *Statement of conclusions*. 14 p.

- 61 Constitutional Conference, 1971. *Proceedings*. Victoria, British Columbia, June 14,15,16, 1971. [Ottawa: Information Canada, 1971] vii, 72, vii 77 p. Bilingual.
- 62 Canadian Intergovernmental Conference Secretariat. *The constitutional review, 1968-1971*, Secretary's report. [Ottawa: Information Canada, 1974] ix, 499 p.
- 63 Federal-Provincial Conference of Prime Ministers and Premiers, 1971. *Statement by Finance Minister E.J. Benson*, February 9, 1971. News release. Ottawa: Department of Finance, 1971. 8 p.
- 64 Federal-Provincial Conference of Prime Ministers and Premiers, 1971. Press release, November 15-17, 1971. [Ottawa] Office of the Prime Minister, 1971. 13 p.
- 65 Federal-Provincial Conference of First Ministers, 1973. Press release, May 23, 1973. [Ottawa] Office of the Prime Minister, 1973. 8 p.
- 66 Western Economic Opportunities Conference, 1973. [Documents] Calgary, July 24-26, 1973. 1 v. (various pagings).
- 67 Federal-Provincial First Ministers Conference on Energy, 1974. *Documents* January 22-23, 1974. [Ottawa] Canadian Intergovernmental Conference Secretariat, 1974. 1 v. (various pagings).
- 68 Federal-Provincial First Ministers Conference on Oil, 1974. Transcript of Prime Minister's Press Conference, March 27, 1974. 17 p.
- 69 Federal-Provincial Conference of First Ministers, 1974. [Account] Ottawa, October 30, 1974. Toronto: *Globe and Mail*, October 31, 1974. pp.1-2.
- 70 Federal-Provincial Conference of First Ministers on Energy, 1975. *Documents* April 9-10, 1975. Ottawa: Canadian Intergovernmental Secretariat, 1975. 34 documents.
- 71 Federal-Provincial Conference of First Ministers, 1976. [Account] Ottawa, May 6, 1976. Toronto: *Globe and Mail*, May 7, 1976. pp.1,2,8.
- 72 Conference of Federal and Provincial First Ministers, 1976. Press release, June 14, 1976. Ottawa: Office of the Prime Minister, 1976. 9 p.
- 72a [Public documents] Ottawa, June 14-15, 1976. [Ottawa] Intergovernmental Conference Secretariat, 1976. 137 p.
- 73 Federal Provincial Conference of First Ministers/Conference fédérale-provinciale des Premiers Ministres, 1976. List of public documents/Liste des documents rendus publics. Ottawa, December 13-14, 1976. Ottawa: Canadian Interprovincial Conference Secretariat, 1976. 1 v. (various pagings).
- 74 Federal-Provincial Conference of First Ministers on the Economy, 1978. *An economic development policy for Canada*, by W.G. Davis; *Immediate action for job creation*, by W.G. Davis; *Conclusions*. Ottawa, February 13-15, 1978. n.p. [1978] 26,8,11 p.
- 75 Federal-Provincial Conference of First Ministers on the Constitution of Canada, 1978. [Documents] Ottawa, October 30-November 1, 1978. n.p. 1978. 64 documents.
- 76 Federal-Provincial Conference of First Ministers on the Economy, 1978. [Documents] Ottawa, 1978. 3 v.
- 76a Federal-Provincial Conference of First Ministers on the Economy, 1978. *Summary of conclusions*. Ottawa, November 27-29, 1978. 12 p.
- 77 Federal-Provincial Conference of First Ministers on the Constitution, 1979. [Documents] February 5-6, 1979. Ottawa: Canadian Intergovernmental Conference Secretariat, 1979. (Note: very few documents have been released to the public to date. January 22, 1980)

- ⁷⁸ Federal-Provincial Conference of First Ministers on Energy, 1979. *Background papers* Ottawa, November 12, 1979. 1 v. (various pagings).
- ⁷⁹ First National Tri-level Conference, 1972. *Summary record of proceedings and municipal presentation*. [Toronto] November 20,21, 1972. [Toronto: 1973] 1 v. (various pagings).

In addition to the items listed in the footnotes the following works are useful:

- Micromedia Limited. Canada federal-provincial conferences of First Ministers 1887–1976. Guide to microfiche edition, prepared by James Quantrell, Toronto: Micromedia Limited, 1977. 36 p.
A list of conferences with the various documents located now are available on microfiche. States whether just an English edition or both an English and a French edition are available.
- Painter, Geoffrey Ernest. *The role of the federal-provincial conference in the Canadian political system, 1887–1971* London, Ontario: 1973. v., 157 leaves. (M.A. thesis, The University of Western Ontario).
An excellent description and assessment of all the federal-provincial conferences held between 1887–1971.
- Simeon, Richard. *Federal-provincial diplomacy: the making of recent policy in Canada*. [Toronto] University of Toronto Press [1972] xvii, 324 p.
An examination of a central feature of Canadian policy-making: federal-provincial negotiation. Covers the years 1963–1971 including the constitutional conferences of 1968–1971.
- Smiley, Donald V. *Canada in question: federalism in the seventies*. 2d ed. Toronto: McGraw-Hill Ryerson [c1976] xiv, 248 p.
Divided into nine chapters, the emphasis is on: constitutional reform and federal-provincial relations.
- Veilleux, Gerard. *Historical development of the machinery for intergovernmental co-operation in Canada, 1867–1967*. Ottawa: 1968. iii, 110 leaves. (M.A. thesis, Carleton University).
This thesis has been translated into French and published by Quebec University. It is a valuable contribution to the understanding of federal-provincial co-operation.

CHAPTER 3

Official Publications: Classification and Indexes

PARLIAMENTARY OR NON-PARLIAMENTARY

Parliamentary papers are considered those publications which are required by Parliament to conduct its day to day affairs. They will include: *Rules of the Senate/Règlement du Sénat*; *Minutes of the proceedings of the Senate/Procès-verbaux du Sénat* which include *Orders of the day* (for the next meeting day); and *Debates of the Senate* (Separate French language edition); *Standing orders of the House of Commons/Règlement de la chambre des communes*; *Order paper and notices/Feuilleton et avis*; *Votes and proceedings/Procès-verbaux*; and *House of Commons Debates* (Separate French language edition). Both Houses also need the Bills and Acts which relate to the legislative process. In addition to these regular publications there are reports which anticipate legislation such as the *White paper on proposals for tax reform*.

Other reports are required by Statute to be presented to Parliament. These include annual reports of departments, crown corporations, commissions, boards, etc.

Non-Parliamentary reports are those produced by government departments for use outside of the government, although they may prove useful to government. A good example of this type of report is the monthly report produced by Statistics Canada on unemployment or the one on inflation. A non-Parliamentary report, although pub-

lished under the authority of the Treasury Board by Statistics Canada, intended for use outside of Parliament, is *Canada handbook* which has been published annually for forty-eight years.

OFFICIAL INDEXES

Daily checklist of government publications/Liste quotidienne des publications fédérales

A *Daily checklist* (known as the pink list) was issued by the Queen's Printer every day except Saturday, Sunday and holidays between December 1, 1952 and November 10, 1978.¹ It was an up-to-date bilingual (since 1955) list of items published by authority of Parliament and the various departments. It was also the only medium by which publications could be obtained free by authorized institutions (i.e. libraries) on a full depository or selective basis. The checklist is divided into two parts: Parliamentary publications; and departmental publications. Each document is published in the English and French language, some with separate publications for each language, while others have a bilingual format. The publications are arranged in alphabetical order in their respective categories. There are no indices or separate list of periodicals.

Weekly checklist of Canadian government publications/Liste hebdomadaire des publications au gouvernement du Canada

The *Weekly checklist/Liste hebdomadaire* began November 17, 1978.² (see figure 7) It supersedes the *Daily checklist*. It has continued the policies for inclusion which were established by the *Daily checklist*.

WEEKLY CHECKLIST OF CANADIAN GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

LISTE HEBDOMADAIRE DES PUBLICATIONS DU GOUVERNEMENT DU CANADA

No. 5
January 29 to
February 2, 1979

N° 5
29 janvier au
2 février 1979

For use by persons and libraries
authorized to receive Canadian
Government publications
without charge.
Please check desired publications
and return within forty days.

A l'intention des personnes et
des bibliothèques habilitées à recevoir
gratuitement les publications
du Gouvernement du Canada.
Renvoyez-nous la liste
dans les quarante jours avec indication
des publications désirées.

Please read "Key to Distribution Symbols"

Veuillez lire l'«Explication des symboles de distribution».

I: PARLIAMENTARY PUBLICATIONS PUBLICATIONS DU PARLEMENT

SENATE — SÉNAT

Debates, official report, daily edition.

Vol. 126, Nos. 37-39, January 23-25, 1979.

\$3 per session. (5¢ per copy) (Canada).

\$5 per session. (5¢ per copy) (other countries).

* ● ●

Cat. No. Y3-304

Minutes of proceedings, daily edition. Bilingual.

Nos. 37-39, January 23-25, 1979.

\$1 per session. (10¢ per copy) (Canada).

\$2 per session. (10¢ per copy) (other countries).

* ● ●

Cat. No. Y4-304

Débats, compte rendu officiel, édition quotidienne.

Vol. 126, nos 37-39, 23-25 janvier 1979.

\$3 per session. (5¢ l'exemplaire) (Canada).

\$5 per session. (5¢ l'exemplaire) (autres pays).

* ● ●

N° de cat. Y3-304F

Procès-verbaux, édition quotidienne. Bilingual.

Nos 37-39, 23-25 janvier 1979.

\$1 per session. (10¢ l'exemplaire) (Canada).

\$2 per session. (10¢ l'exemplaire) (autres pays).

* ● ●

N° de cat. Y4-304

Committees — Comités

Comité spécial sur la Constitution, 3^e session, 30^e parlement, 26-27 Elizabeth II, 1977-1978. Président: l'honorable R. J. Stanbury. Bilingual.

Index des délibérations, fascicules nos 1 à 9 inclusivement. 26p.

35¢ l'exemplaire (Canada).

40¢ l'exemplaire (autres pays).

* ● ●

N° de cat. YC2-303/4-10

Special Committee on the Constitution, 3rd session, 30th parliament, 26-27 Elizabeth II, 1977-1978. Chairman: the Hon. R. J. Stanbury. Bilingual.

Index of proceedings, issues nos. 1 to 9 inclusive. 26p.

35¢ per copy (Canada).

40¢ per copy (other countries).

* ● ●

Cat. No. YC2-303/4-10

Comité permanent des Affaires étrangères, 3^e session, 30^e parlement, 26-27 Elizabeth II, 1977-1978. Président: l'honorable George C. van Roggen. Bilingual.

Index des délibérations, fascicule n° 1. 8p.

20¢ l'exemplaire (Canada).

25¢ l'exemplaire (autres pays).

* ● ●

N° de cat. YC23-303/1-2

Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, 3rd session, 30th parliament, 26-27 Elizabeth II, 1977-1978. Chairman: the Hon. George C. van Roggen. Bilingual.

Index of proceedings, issue no. 1. 8p.

20¢ per copy (Canada).

25¢ per copy (other countries).

* ● ●

Cat. No. YC23-303/1-2

SENATE AND HOUSE OF COMMONS SÉNAT ET CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES

Committees — Comités

Comité mixte permanent des Règlements et autres textes réglementaires, 4^e session, 30^e parlement, 27 Elizabeth II, 1978-1979. Coprésidents: Sénateur Eugene A. Forsey; M. Gerald W. Baldwin, M.P. Bilingual.

Procès-verbaux et témoignages concernant: examen des textes réglementaires.

N° 5, le jeudi 21 décembre 1978. 35p.

50¢ l'exemplaire (Canada).

60¢ l'exemplaire (autres pays).

* ● ●

N° de cat. YC3-304/1-5

Standing Joint Committee on Regulations and other Statutory Instruments, 4th session, 30th parliament, 27 Elizabeth II, 1978-1979. Joint Chairmen: Senator Eugene A. Forsey; Mr. Gerald W. Baldwin, M.P. Bilingual.

Minutes of proceedings and evidence respecting: review of statutory instruments.

No. 5, Thursday, December 21, 1978. 35p.

50¢ per copy (Canada).

60¢ per copy (other countries).

* ● ●

Cat. No. YC3-304/1-5

HOUSE OF COMMONS — CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES

Debates of the House of Commons, official report, 3rd session, 30th parliament, 26 Elizabeth II, 1977. Ottawa. 27cm. Cloth bound.

Volume 1, October 18 to November 21, 1977. Pp. 1-1106.

\$15 per copy (Canada).

\$18 per copy (other countries).

* ● ●

Cat. No. X1-303/1

Débats de la Chambre des communes, compte rendu officiel, 3^e session, 30^e parlement, 26 Elizabeth II, 1977. Ottawa. 27cm. Relié en toile.

Volume 1, le 18 octobre au 21 novembre 1977. Pp. 1-1106.

\$15 l'exemplaire (Canada).

\$18 l'exemplaire (autres pays).

* ● ●

N° de cat. X1-303/1F

Debates, official report, daily edition.

Vol. 122, Nos. 54-58, January 23-29, 1979.

\$3 per session. (5¢ per copy) (Canada).

\$5 per session. (5¢ per copy) (other countries).

* ● ●

Cat. No. X3-304

Index of House of Commons debates, 4^e session, 30th parliament, 27 Elizabeth II, 1978-1979. Ottawa. 26cm. Paper bound.

Vol. 122, No. 2 (unrevised), October 11 to December 15, 1978. 128p.

\$1 per session (Canada).

\$2 per session (other countries).

* ● ●

Cat. No. X3-304/1978-2

Figure 7. Weekly checklist of Canadian government publications.

Special list of Canadian government publication/Liste spéciale des publications fédérales

The *Special list*³ (known as the green list) began on December 17, 1969. It is an irregular bilingual publication issued by the Canadian Government Publishing Centre. Each issue carries the following statement:

Free publications in the following list are available from the issuing Departments only. All other publications (those with a price) must be purchased from the Publishing Centre. They may not be obtained free of charge by anyone from the Publishing Centre nor from the Author Department.

It is divided into two parts: Parliamentary publications; and departmental publications. There is no index. It now is cumulated with the *Weekly checklist/Liste hebdomadaire* to form the *Quarterly catalogue trimestriel*.

Canadian government publications/Publications du gouvernement canadien. Monthly catalogue mensuel.

A *Monthly catalogue* of government publications was issued from January 1953 to December 1978.⁴ It contained all items listed in the *Daily checklist*, *Special list*, and a few publications with an extremely limited distribution and not available to the public. It also was bilingual, but unlike the *Daily checklist* it did contain a bilingual index. In 1978 the *Monthly catalogue* ceased to be cumulated. However, a comprehensive bilingual index has been published to the monthly issues for 1978.

Government of Canada publications/Publications du gouvernement du Canada. Quarterly catalogue trimestriel

The *Monthly catalogue* was superseded in January 1979 by the *Quarterly catalogue trimestriel*.⁵ It retained the volume numbering of the *Monthly catalogue*. The *Quarterly catalogue trimestriel* which cu-

mulates the *Weekly checklist/Liste hebdomadaire* and *Special list* is divided into three parts: (1) Parliamentary publications; (2) departmental publications; and an (3) index. Parts one and two are divided into two sections: an English language section and a French language section. The alphabetical index is bilingual.

Annual catalogues

What might be considered the first annual list of publications of the federal government to be published is contained in the *Annual report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery*.⁶ Although the Department was established in 1886⁷ it was not until 1891 that it began publishing a "Return of Pamphlets and Miscellaneous Book Work done during the year". This first return listed forty-nine titles in random order giving the number of copies printed for each title as well as the number of pages. For the year ending June 30, 1899 no titles were listed, just departments of government for which printing had been done. The report did however show the number of copies for each department as well as the number of pages. The following year not only were the departments but the titles for each department listed, thus making it much easier to know which publications belonged to each department. The number of copies and pages still continued to be listed. This list continued in the Annual report until 1946.

From 1928 to 1939 the Department of Public Printing and Stationery issued an annual *Catalogue of official publications of the Parliament and government of Canada*⁸ with more or less quarterly supplements.⁹ These catalogues were divided into five parts: Statutes of Canada; Parliamentary debates; periodicals; annual departmental reports; and miscellaneous. They not only included a list of current publications but listed all publications in print at the time of publication giving the price for Canada and the United States with a higher price for other countries.

By 1939 the following statement was issued by J.O. Patenaude, King's Printer, in the June Catalogue:

Catalogues will not be compiled annually as heretofore. This issue [June, 1939] has been brought to date with all the publications up to and including those received on May 1, 1939. It is proposed to change the mode of compiling the Supplements and these will only be printed and available for distribution at the end of each quarter, that is March, June, September and December.

No annual catalogue was issued between the June 1939 and the 1943 catalogue. Two supplements however were published.¹⁰

In 1943, an *Annual catalogue*¹¹ once more appeared. It was issued in October instead of June and ceased publication with the October 1, 1948 issue. Like its predecessor it issued supplements which continued after the *Annual catalogue* ceased to be published.¹² These supplements were to be published quarterly for January, April and July but not in September since the annual issue would be published October first. The catalogue continued the policy of its predecessor of listing all publications available from the King's Printer with the two prices being given.

In 1953 a *Consolidated annual catalogue* was issued.¹³ This catalogue superseded the *Annual catalogue* of 1948 and supplements which had been published to 1952 as well as the monthly catalogues from January to September 1953. The catalogue was divided into four parts: Parliamentary publications; departmental publications; alphabetical list of periodicals; general index. This arrangement continued until the *Annual catalogue* was discontinued in 1977. A separate catalogue for publications in the French language was issued for the *Consolidated annual catalogue* and the 1954 *Annual catalogue*. In 1954 the title was changed to *Canadian government publications annual catalogue*, and in 1955 the title was changed to *Canadian government publications du gouvernement canadien. Catalogue* to reflect the bilingual format.¹⁴ In 1955 parts one, two and three listed above were divided into two sections: an English language section and a French language section. In section four English and French appears in one alphabetical author, title and subject index. Only one price is shown for a document. Section five contains a separate alphabetical author, title and subject index for periodicals.

In 1953 a special scheme of classification by departmental authors was developed. Each document listed in the catalogue has its own unique classification number.

The purpose of the annual catalogues published between 1953 and 1977 has been to provide a comprehensive list of all official publications of Parliament, departments and agencies of a non-confidential nature, whether printed or processed, at government expense, to the Members of government, civil servants and the general public. Full bibliographic details are given for each entry in the catalogue.

Inventory list, Government of Canada publications

This bi-monthly

inventory list is a current microfiche listing of priced Government of Canada publications available in Canada through authorized bookstore agents and other bookstores or by mail from the Canadian Government Publishing Centre. Publications are listed alphabetically by title and alphanumerically by catalogue number. The listing includes information on price and quantities available for sale. It is issued in two formats: 24x and 48x.¹⁵

Publishing news

This monthly list is really for dealers. It contains new releases; co-published titles; to be released (really advance notice); permanently out-of-print; please note, etc.¹⁶

Sectional catalogues

Another source of information about publications were the *sectional catalogues* which were compiled in the Documents Library of the Canadian Government Printing Bureau. Unfortunately the first nine of these catalogues were never published. The seven catalogues which were published by the Queen's Printer in addition to bringing together all the publications of a department, contain a brief history of the department. The departments covered are: Labour;¹⁷ Northern Affairs and National Resources;¹⁸ Energy, Mines and

Resources;¹⁹ Forestry;²⁰ Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which now issues an annual catalogue of its publications;²¹ Treaty series;²² and National Museums of Canada.²³ The type of information given for each entry varies from list to list as well as within a given list. However, author, title, date of publication, collation and the government classification number can usually be found.

Wartime Information Board Lists

In 1944 the Wartime Information Board began to issue a quarterly list of departmental publications. However due to lack of interest the publication ceased with the July-September 1945 issue. The first issue covered January-June 1944.²⁴

GENERAL WORKS CONTAINING LISTS OF GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Canada year book

In 1913 the *Canada year book*²⁵ began to include a list of the principal Acts of Parliament and a list of the more important Dominion government publications. Both lists were compiled from information provided by the departments concerned. From 1913 to 1921 these lists appeared as a subsection of the chapter headed "Administration".

In the 1922/23 *Year book* such information was considered important enough to have a separate chapter headed "Sources of statistical and other information relative to Canada". An added feature was the "Select bibliography of the history of Canada" which listed publications issued by both the government and commercial firms. The Bureau of Statistics publications which had been listed separately were now listed in this chapter.

In 1947 the format was changed from a departmental listing to a

subject listing showing which departments were responsible for the various types of information. While the chapter heading remained the sub-heading became "Directory of sources of official information". Publications of the ten provincial governments, which had until now been issued separately, were listed beside the Dominion publications in parallel columns.

In 1952/53 "The list of the principal Acts of Parliament administered by departments of the government of Canada" was transferred to the Chapter on the "Constitution". However a new section "Federal legislation", which included the chapter number of the statute and date of royal assent, was added.

The 1966 *Year book* did not contain The Directory of sources of official information "in view of impending changes in designation of several Federal Government Departments and the rather extensive re-arrangement among them".²⁶

In 1972 "The list of the principal Acts of Parliament administered by departments of the government of Canada" was deleted. However "Federal legislation" begun in 1952/53 was continued. In 1973 all the above information services were deleted except "Federal legislation" and "Books about Canada". These two lists now are published in an appendix to the *Year book*

Canadiana

Another source of information on federal government publications is *Canadiana*,²⁷ a publication of the National Library of Canada. This publication had its origin in 1950 when the *Canadian catalogue* was issued in six installments in the *Bulletin* of the Canadian Library Association between May, 1950 and March 1951, and *Canadiana 1951* was issued by the Canadian Bibliographic Centre. Some federal government publications were included. However when the National Library decided to cumulate the two works, federal government publications, with a few exceptions, were omitted.²⁸

Canadiana is a monthly publication which lists books about Canada, written by Canadians, or published in Canada. The publication is

divided into parts. Since 1952 one part has been devoted to federal government publications. That year it was part 2. However as the coverage in *Canadiana* has broadened and more types of material added federal government publications continues to receive a new part number, always second from the last, until by 1977 it was part 7. Part 7 is divided into two sections: English language and French language publications. Full bibliographic detail is provided including author, title, edition, imprint, collation, series notes, and any other relevant information. The arrangement is alphabetical by author. Prior to 1964 there was no index to the federal government publication section although the monograph publications did have an annual index. In 1964 a personal author and distinctive title index was added in one alphabet for federal and provincial government publications. By 1968 the cumulated edition of *Canadiana* had expanded to three volumes with volume three being an index to all parts in one alphabetical sequence which included authors (both personal and corporate) titles, added names (editors, joint authors) and series. Beginning with the 1976 edition, cumulations, of the monthly issues except for the indexes, have ceased which means that the monthly issues have to be searched for relevant information.

In 1972 a cumulative index covering the years 1963–1967 was published in three volumes.²⁹ The cumulated index to *Canadiana* covering the years 1968–1976 was published in 1978.³⁰ For the years 1968–1973 it indexed all parts of *Canadiana*. Only parts three to eight are included for 1974 and parts five and six for 1975 and 1976. The index includes authors (both personal and corporate), titles, added entries (associated names such as editors, joint authors, etc.) and series. The long sequence of numerical references for the series *Canadian theses on microfilm* was omitted.

NON-OFFICIAL INDEXES

Canadian government publications

Although out-of-date, *Canadian government publications*³¹ compiled by Marion Villiers Higgins and published in 1935 by the American Library Association is still the outstanding work for the period 1867 to 1935. It does include federal publications beginning with the Province of Canada, 1841–1867. A brief history of each government agency with a list of their publications is included. For each agency the publications are divided into serial and special. For the serials, inclusive dates are shown with a note as to whether or not the reports appeared in the *Sessional papers* or *Annual departmental reports*. Only those special reports which were not published in the *Journals* or *Sessional papers* were included. There is a general subject index.

Publicat index, Microlog index

Two very recent commercial indexes which include federal government publications have been issued by Micromedia Limited of Toronto. In January 1977 *Publicat index*,³² designed to supplement the *Daily checklist of government publications*, which includes only federal documents was issued as a monthly, to be cumulated annually. It includes: annual reports, research reports; special studies; policy announcements, important press releases, proceedings of selected government-sponsored conferences, public documents prepared for commissions of inquiry, significant statements and speeches, etc. Complete bibliographic information is included in the bibliographic section of the index. Indexes by personal name, non-government corporate name, title, subject as well as geographic area were compiled. This publication ceased in 1978, to be incorporated into a much broader publication: *Microlog index*. *Microlog index*,³³ first issued in January, 1979, consolidates and supersedes three microfiche

services which were designed to facilitate access to all levels of government publications in Canada: *Publicat*, *Profile* and *Urban Canada*. In addition to the three levels of government (federal, provincial, and municipal) publications of research institutions, universities, laboratories, professional societies, industrial research agencies, corporations, consultants and associations are included. The following types of publications are included: monograph, annual reports and reports in series and may be either in English or French. A monthly author, title and subject index to all titles on microfiche is available in hardcopy. *Microlog index* includes full cataloguing information.

GUIDES TO BIBLIOGRAPHIES

One guide to bibliographies and indexes compiled by Bhatia was published in 1971. The work is divided into three parts: (1) General; (2) Bibliographies of Parliamentary publications; and (3) Bibliographies of departmental publications.

INDEXES TO DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATIONS

In addition to the sectional catalogues listed above a number of departments have prepared indexes or catalogues to the publications of the department as a whole or to a branch or division of the department. The following is a selected list of such publications.

Canada. Fisheries Research Board. *Index and list of titles, publications of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada, 1901-1954*. Prepared by Yvonne Bishop [et al] Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1957. 209 p.

Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information. *Publications of the National Research Council of Canada/du conseil national de recherches du Canada 1970-1976*. Ottawa: 1976. v, 756 p.

Cockfield, W.E., Hall, E. and Wright, J.F. *Index to reports of Geo-*

- logical Survey of Canada from 1927–50*. Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1962. viii, 733 p.
- Dawling, D.B. *General index to the reports of progress, 1863 to 1884, Geological Survey*. Ottawa: S.E. Dawson, 1900. 475 p.
- Directory of publications*, [Ottawa: Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. 1979] 24, 22 p. Bilingual.
- Ferrier, W.F. *Annotated catalogue of and guide to the publications of the Geological Survey, Canada, 1845–1917*. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1920. 544 p.
- Johnston, A.G. *Index to publications of the Geological Survey of Canada, 1845–1958*. [Ottawa] Department of Mines and Technical Surveys [1961] x, 378 p.
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FOOTNOTES

- ¹ *Daily checklist of government publications/Liste quotidienne des publications fédérales*, December 1, 1952–November 10, 1978. Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1952–1958.
- ² *Weekly checklist of Canadian government publications/Liste hebdomadaire des publications du gouvernement du Canada*, November 17, 1978– Hull: Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Supply and Services Canada, 1978–
- ³ Special list of Canadian government publications/Liste spéciale des publications du gouvernement du Canada, December 17, 1969– [Ottawa: Canadian Government Publishing Centre, 1969–
- ⁴ *Canadian government publications/Publications du gouvernement canadien. Monthly catalogue mensuel* v.1–26, 1953–1978. Hull: Printing and Publishing, Supply and Services, 1953–1978. 26 v.
- ⁵ *Government of Canada publications/Publications du gouvernement du Canada. Quarterly catalogue trimestriel*. v.27– 1979– [Hull] Canadian Government Publishing Centre, 1979–
- ⁶ Canada. Department of Public Printing and Stationery. *Annual report*, 1887– Ottawa: MacLean, Roger & Co., 1888–
- ⁷ 49 Victoria, 1886, c.22.
- ⁸ Canada. Department of Public and Stationery. Division of Documents. *Catalogue of official publications of the Parliament and government of Canada, 1928–1939*. [Ottawa: F.A. Acland, King's Printer, 1928–1939] 11 v. plus supplements.
- ⁹ Supplements to the above catalogue: June, 1934, 3 p.; Cumulated supplement, September, 1934, 7 p.; Cumulated supplement, December, 1934, 8 p.; Supplement, August, 1935, 7 p.; Cumulated supplement, November, 1935, 8 p.; Cumulated supplement, July, 1936 to January, 1937, 8 p.; Cumulated supplement, July, 1937 to August, 1938, 14 p.
- ¹⁰ Supplement, August, 1940 to May, 1941, 9 p.; Supplement, June, 1941 to March, 1942, 7 p.
- ¹¹ Canada. Department of Public Printing and Stationery. *Annual catalogue*, 1943–1948. [Ottawa: King's Printer, 1943–1948] 6 v.
- ¹² Supplements: January 1, 1944, 3 p.; April 1, 1944, 3 p.; January 1, 1945, 3 p.; April 1, 1945, 4 p.; July 1, 1945, 4 p.; January 1, 1946, 6 p.; April 1, 1946, 4 p.; July 1, 1946, 4 p.; January 1, 1947, 4 p.; April 1, 1947, 4 p.; July 1, 1947, 4 p.; January 1, 1948, 5 p.; April 1, 1948, 6 p.; July 1, 1948, 6 p.; January 1, 1949, 6 p.; April 1, 1949, 4 p.; July 1, 1949, 4 p.; July 1, 1949 to December 30, 1950, 53 p.; January 1, 1951–March 31, 1951, 8 p.; July 1, 1951 to March 1, 1952, 8 p.
- ¹³ *Canadian government publications consolidated annual catalogue 1953*. Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1954. xvi, 578 p.
- ¹⁴ *Canadian government publications du gouvernement canadien. Catalogue 1954–1977*. Ottawa: Canadian Government Publications Centre, Supply and Services Canada, 1955–1978. 24 v.
- ¹⁵ *Government of Canada publications/Publications du gouvernement du Canada. Quarterly catalogue trimestriel*, 27:45, 1979.
- ¹⁶ *Publishing news*. v.1– January, 1974– Hull: Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Supply and Services Canada, 1974– Monthly.

- 17 *Canadian government publications relating to labour*. Sectional catalogue no.10 September 1963/Septembre bibliographie no.10. *Publications du gouvernement canadien sur les sujets relatifs au travail*. [3d ed.] Ottawa: Queen's Printer, [1963] 337 p.
First edition, 1955; second edition, 1958.
- 18 *Northern Affairs and National Resources publications/ Nord canadien et ressources nationales*. Sectional catalogue no.11, April 1, 1963/Bibliographie, no.11, le 1er avril 1963. [2d ed.] Ottawa: Queen's Printer [1963] 182 p.
First edition, June 1, 1956.
- 19 *Canadian government publications/du gouvernement canadien. Énergie, mines et ressources* direction des mines et division des ressources minerales/Mines Branch and Mineral Resources Division, Energy, Mines and Resources. Sectional catalogue no.12 July, 1967 juillet bibliographie no.12. [3d ed.] Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1967. 401 p.
First edition, 1957; second edition, 1962.
- 20 *Canadian government publications/du gouvernement canadien. Department of Forestry/ministère des forêts*. Sectional catalogue no.13/Bibliographie no.13, August 1963/Août. Ottawa: Queen's Printer [1963] 137 p.
- 21 *Canadian government publications/du gouvernement Canada. Dominion Bureau of Statistics 1964/Bureau fédéral de la statistique*. [Sectional catalogue no.14. 3d ed.] Ottawa: Queen's Printer [1964] xxvii, 288 p.
Second edition 1960; Supplement 1962.
- 22 *Canadian government publications/du gouvernement canadien. Canada treaty series 1928–1964/Recueil des traités du Canada*. Sectional catalogue no.15/Bibliographie no.15, August 1966/Août. Ottawa: Queen's Printer [1967] 388 p.
- 23 *National museums of Canada publications/Musées nationaux du Canada*. Sectional catalogue no.16, April 1, 1970/ Bibliographie no.16, le 1er avril, 1970. Ottawa: Queen's Printer [1970] 137 p.
- 24 *List of Dominion government publications*. [Ottawa] Canada Wartime Information Board, 1944–1945. 6 issues.
- 25 *Canada year book: an annual review of economic, social and political developments in Canada*. v.1– 1905– Ottawa: Supply and Services Canada, 1906–1867–1975 annual; 1976/77– Biannual.
ibid. 1966. p.1139.
- 27 *Canadiana*, 1952– Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1953– Monthly.
- 28 *Canadiana 1950 & 1951*. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1962. 258, 88 p.
- 29 *Canadiana 1963–1967. Index*. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1972. 3 v.
- 30 *Canadiana 1968–1976. Index*. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1978. 10 v.
- 31 Higgins, Marion Villiers. *Canadian government publications: a manual for librarians*. Chicago: American Library Association, 1935. ix, 582 p.
- 32 *Publicat index*. v.1–2, 1977–1978. Toronto: Micromedia Limited, 1977–1978. 2 v.
- 33 *Microlog index* v.1– 1979– Toronto: Micromedia Limited, 1979– monthly, cumulated annually.
- 34 Bhatia, Mohan. *Canadian federal government publications: a bibliography of bibliographies*. Saskatoon: University of Saskatchewan, 1971. 33 p.

CHAPTER 4

Parliamentary Proceedings

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Order paper and notices/Feuilleton et avis

In order for the House of Commons to accomplish the work demanded of it, the Members are required to adhere to a detailed agenda which is issued daily in pamphlet form. From 1867 to 1972 two editions of *Order paper and notices/Feuilleton et avis*¹ (which superseded *Order of business and notices*,² October 1, 1974, which in turn superseded *Routine proceedings and Orders of the day*³ January 5, 1973) were published, one in English and one in French. At the opening of the Fourth Session of the Twenty-eighth Parliament on February 17, 1972 only one edition was published, that in English and French in parallel columns. This agenda is carried out under *Standing orders of the House of Commons/Règlement de la chambre des communes*.⁴

Each day the *Order paper and notices/Feuilleton et avis* carries the same headings beginning with the "Projected weekly order of business" for the next five working days. This is followed by "Daily routine of business" which includes (in the following order) presenting reports from standing or special committees; tabling of documents; statements by Ministers; introduction of bills; first reading of Senate public bills; government notices of motion; and motions. Under "Orders of the day" appears: Government orders which include: supply

proceedings; ways and means proceedings; government bills (Commons); government bills (Senate); government business. A further section entitled "Government business adopted by the House showing dates of disposition" includes reports of standing committees; disposition of bills both House of Commons and Senate (those receiving Royal Assent, sent to a committee, etc.); government business which includes special committees established. Another section entitled "Business other than government orders and private Members business disposed of by the House to date" may include such items as the winner of the Nobel Peace Prize or Human rights activists' trials. Another section deals with "private Members' business". The status of public bills is included in this section. Two sections are on "Notices of motion", one dealing with motions not yet disposed of and the other "papers". The latter is a request for a copy of a paper, correspondence, minutes of meetings, etc., which are available in a department, crown corporation, agency of government or the Privy Council. By far the longest section is headed "Questions". The ones to be answered orally are indicated by an asterisk. A short section includes questions required to appear on the "Notice paper".

Each meeting of the House of Commons opens with prayers followed by oral questions which begin at 2:15 and cannot go beyond 3:00 p.m. For those topics which are not to be discussed on any given day the word "nil" appears under the topic.

The *Order paper and notices/Feuilleton et avis* is not reproduced in any other form.

Votes and proceedings/Procès-verbaux

These are published daily in pamphlet form when the House is in Session. From the First Session of the First Parliament (1867-68) to the First Session of the Thirtieth Parliament (1974-75-76) there had been an English and a French edition. However when the Second Session of the Thirtieth Parliament opened on October 13, 1976 *Votes and proceedings/Procès-verbaux*⁵ were issued in one edition with English and French in parallel columns. They constitute the offi-

cial record of the House and at the end of a Session are issued in bound volumes as *Journals/Journaux*. Items included are: the Speech from the Throne; address in reply to the Speech from the Throne; proclamations re the summoning and dissolution of Parliament; titles of bills read and assent to bills; recorded votes in the House; Speaker's rulings; lists of returns and reports deposited with the Clerk. Each issue of the *Votes* is signed by the Speaker. The items listed above will appear before the Speaker's signature. From time to time a committee report will be published in the *Votes*. These reports also precede the Speaker's signature.

The first issue for a new Session contains a list of Members, arranged by province, giving the electoral district, Member's name and returning officer for each district. This issue also contains the "Speech from the Throne" as well as a list of "Returns and reports deposited with the Clerk of the House" for the period when Parliament was not in Session. A sessional paper number is shown for each return and report. Each issue thereafter will contain a list of "Returns and reports deposited with the Clerk of the House" should any returns have been deposited. There is also a monthly "Summary of Orders in Council passed during the month. . .". A list of Standing Committees appointed is also available as well as the list of those committees and sub-committees which will be meeting the following day. This latter list gives the name of the committee, the place and time of meeting. Any changes in the membership of a committee is recorded. When a motion is brought to vote and a count is demanded a list of the Members voting yeas and nays is recorded and published, each list ending with the number who voted. *Votes and proceedings/Procès-verbaux* also contain a list of Bills, showing number, title and originator. The bill is read for the first time and ordered to be printed and then ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House. Notices of motions are also published. There is no index.

Journals/Journaux

Journals/Journaux are the permanent official record of the House.⁶ They have been published at the end of each Session since the First Session of the First Parliament (1867–68). From that date until the end of the First Session of the Thirtieth Parliament which ended October 12, 1976 two editions had been issued, one in English and one in French. Commencing with the Second Session of the Thirtieth Parliament which began October 13, 1976 only a bilingual edition with English and French in parallel columns which follows the format of the *Votes and proceedings/ Procès-verbaux* has been published.

Between 1867 and 1876 reports of committees and other non-statutory reports were published as appendices to the *Journals* and bound with the *Journals*. Each appendix bears a distinctive number, always beginning with the number “one” for each Session. As more and more committees were established with resulting reports, in 1877 these appendices were bound separately a policy which continued until 1945.⁷ By this time the reports of committees were growing in size and it often became necessary to publish multivolumes for the deliberations of a single committee.

From the First Session of the First Parliament (1867–68) a list of the appendices to the *Journals/Journaux* has been printed. When separate volumes of appendices were issued commencing in 1877 the only list to be found was at the beginning of the separate volumes. This policy continued until 1910–11 when a list of appendices was issued under that word in the index to the *Journals*. Since 1932 the list has been published as an item separate from the index. The list states whether or not an appendix has been printed.

In 1955 in addition to the list of appendices various other lists were added to the *Journals*: House of Commons officials; Ministry according to precedence; Parliamentary Secretaries; alphabetical list of Members of the House of Commons with constituencies; and alphabetical list of constituencies with Members. For the years 1958 and 1959 no Parliamentary Assistants were appointed, thus no list. In 1960 when they were again appointed they were named Parliamentary Secretaries. Beginning with the First Session of the Twenty-

eighth Parliament (1968–69) a further addition included a list of “Minutes of proceedings and evidence of standing and special committees not reported or deemed reported to the House of Commons”. The alphabetical list of Members with their constituencies added party affiliation.

When the *Journals/Journaux* were issued in bilingual format in 1976 two indexes each followed by the various lists named above were published: one in English and one in French.

From 1867–68 to 1902 the index also contained a heading “Accounts and papers laid before the House”. This very useful list arranged in alphabetical order under broad topics gave the title of the paper, sessional paper number and whether or not the paper had been printed. Beginning in 1903 this procedure was abandoned and papers were listed in the index only under the subject of the paper until 1977–78. The sessional paper number however was still shown, and whether or not the paper had been printed. Beginning with the Fourth Session of the Thirtieth Parliament (1978–79) the index to the *Journals/Journaux* again lists in alphabetical order all the *Sessional papers* under that heading.

In addition to the annual index five cumulated general indexes to the *Journals* and *Sessional papers* have been compiled: 1867–1876;⁸ 1877–1890;⁹ 1891–1903;¹⁰ 1904–1915;¹¹ and 1916–1930.¹²

SENATE

Minutes of the proceedings/Procès-verbaux

These are published daily in pamphlet form when the Senate is in Session.¹³ From 1867–68 to 1976 there were two editions: an English edition and a French edition. When the Second Session of the Thirtieth Parliament opened on October 13, 1976 only a bilingual edition was published with English and French in parallel columns.

Each issue begins with a list of the Senators present at that sitting.

Each sitting opens with prayers. The first issue of a new Session contains the "Speech from the Throne". The order of business appears the same for each day and includes: order of business for the next day of sitting; presentation of petitions; reading of petitions; reports of committees; notices of inquiries; notices of motion; question period; orders of the day; inquiries; and motions. The "Orders of the day" contain a list of items to be dealt with on the next day of meeting. A list of meetings of committees giving place and date is shown.

Journals/Journaux

The bound *Journals/Journaux*¹⁴ contain the daily *Minutes of the proceedings/Procès-verbaux* and are the official record of the proceedings of the Senate. Like the *Journals* of the House of Commons from 1867–1976, they were issued in two editions, one English and one French. Since October 13, 1976 there has been only a bilingual edition issued with English and French in parallel columns. With this change to the bilingual format, the indexes did not combine but remained as two alphabetical indexes, one in English and one in French.

Between 1867–68 and 1932 reports of standing and special committees which were published, were issued as appendices to the *Journals*. These were bound, except for the year 1888, with the *Journals*. These were printed by order of Parliament. Not all reports were published, in which case the index to the appendices contained the statement "printed for the use of Senators and Members of the House of Commons only in accordance with Rule 103 of the Senate". Since 1932 the reports of the standing committees have been published separately.

Over the years various lists have been published and bound with the *Journals*. In 1886 an "alphabetical list of Senators, giving Post Office address" was added. In 1891 a "List of Senators by provinces" was added. In 1901 a further list was added "Senators of Canada according to Seniority". "Standing Committees" which included Joint Committees with the House of Commons also was included. Begin-

ning with the 1911–12 Session the “List showing distribution of Senators on Standing Committees” was added. In 1920 all the above lists except the “alphabetical list of Senators” were dropped. They were re-instated in the 1924 *Journals*. The 1922 index added “Acts passed during the Session” (1) List of Public Acts of Canada with Chapter numbers and dates of Royal Assent. The Bill number is also included; (2) List of Local and Private Acts of Canada with Chapter number and date of Royal Assent as well as the Bill number. Divorce bills were included. In 1940, however, divorce bills were listed separately under “divorce”.

The above lists continued in the appendices until 1955 when a new list was added: Senators deceased during the Session. The following year several more lists were added: Ministry according to precedence; Parliamentary Assistants; principal officers of the Privy Council; officers and chiefs of principal branches; and Library of Parliament.

In 1958 annulments were listed with the divorces in the index. In 1962 annulments were separated from divorces and listed not in the index but in a separate list since the House of Commons refused to pass any of these bills.

The 1958 volume dropped the list of Parliamentary Assistants. In 1964–65 the names of the Speaker, the Leader of the Government in the Senate and the Leader of the Opposition in the Senate were added. A further list was added in 1965: Senators who resigned during the Session.

By 1965 Senators were required by law to retire at the age of 75.¹⁵ Thus the 1968–69 appendix added the Senators who retired, to the list of Senators who resigned.

Since divorces and annulments no longer require an Act of Parliament¹⁶ that list was dropped in the 1970–71–72 *Journals*.

In the volume covering Centennial year (1967–68) two special lists were included in the appendix: (1) “List of speakers of the Senate of Canada since 1867”; (2) “List of Senators of Canada since 1867” arranged in chronological order of appointment, showing name, province and date of summons. While the list of speakers is only up to 1966, the list of Senate appointments is to April 20, 1968.

When the bilingual *Journals/Journaux* were issued in 1976 not only was there an English index and a separate French index but following each index all the above lists were issued as well in the two languages.

MICROFORM EDITION

In addition to the bound copies of the *Journals/Journaux* of both the Senate and House of Commons there is a Dual-Media Set produced by the United States Historical Documents Institute.¹⁷ This microfilm edition includes the First Session of the First Parliament (1867–68) through the Second Session of the Twenty-eighth Parliament (1970). The *Journals* of the Senate consists of nineteen reels of microfilm. Entries are listed chronologically and can be identified either by Parliament, Session, year, volume, or part. The *Journals* of the House of Commons consists of forty reels on microfilm. The entries are the same as for the *Journals* of the Senate. From the Fourth Session of the Third Parliament (1877) to the Fifth Session of the Nineteenth Parliament (1944–45) there were generally one or more volumes of *Appendices to the Journals of the House of Commons* bound separately. These have been microfilmed with the appropriate volume of the *Journals*.

As indicated above five volumes of general indexes to the *Journals of the House of Commons* and *Sessional papers* of Parliament were compiled covering the years 1867–68 to 1930. These indexes are also available on microfilm.

FOOTNOTES

- ¹ Canada. Parliament. House of Commons. *Order paper and notices/Feuilleton et avis*, October 1, 1974– 30th Parliament, 1st Session. Ottawa: Published under authority of the Speaker of the House of Commons by the Queen's Printer for Canada, 1974–
- ² Canada. Parliament. House of Commons. *Order of business and notices*, 29th Parliament, 1st–2nd Session, January 5, 1973–May 9, 1974. Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1973–1974. 18 v.

- ³ Canada. Parliament. House of Commons. *Routine proceedings and Orders of the day*. 1st Session of the 1st Parliament 1867–68– 4th Session of the 28th Parliament, 1972. Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1868–1972. 116 v.
- ⁴ Canada. Parliament. House of Commons. *Standing orders, June, 1978/Règlement, Juin, 1978* [Ottawa: Published under authority of the Speaker of the House of Commons by the Queen's Printer for Canada] 1978. xviii, xviii, 109, 109 p. Bilingual.
- ⁵ Canada. Parliament. House of Commons. *Votes and proceedings/Procès-verbaux*. 1867– [Ottawa: Published under authority of the Speaker of the House of Commons, by the Queen's Printer for Canada] 1867–
- ⁶ Canada. Parliament. House of Commons. *Journals/Journaux*. v.1– 1867–68– Ottawa: Published under authority of the Speaker of the House of Commons by the Queen's Printer for Canada [1868]–
- ⁷ Canada. Parliament. House of Commons. *Appendix to the Journals of the House of Commons*, 1877–1944–45. Printed by order of Parliament. Ottawa: J.O. Patenaude, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1879–1945.
- ⁸ Bowles, William C. *General index to the Journals of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada and the Sessional papers of Parliament from 1867 to 1876*, inclusive. Printed by order of Parliament. Ottawa: MacLean, Roger & Co., 1880. 632 p.
- ⁹ Bowles, William C. *General index to the Journals of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada and the Sessional papers of Parliament from 1877 to 1890*, inclusive. Printed by order of Parliament. Ottawa: Brown Chamberlin, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1891. 945 p.
- ¹⁰ McGillicuddy, D. *General index to the Journals of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada and the Sessional papers from 1891 to 1903*, inclusive. Printed by order of Parliament. Ottawa: S.E. Dawson, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1905. 630 p.
- ¹¹ Crowell, Edwin. *General index to the Journals of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada and to the Sessional papers from 1904 to 1915*, inclusive. Printed by order of Parliament. Ottawa: J. de L. Taché, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1916. 923 p.
- ¹² Boyce, C.W. *General index to the Journals of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada and of the Sessional papers of Parliament from 1916 to 1930*, inclusive. Printed by order of Parliament. Ottawa: F.A. Acland, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1932. 992 p.
- ¹³ Canada. Parliament. Senate. *Minutes and proceedings/Procès-verbaux*. 1867– Ottawa: Published under authority of the Senate by the Queen's Printer for Canada, 1867–
- ¹⁴ Canada. Parliament. Senate. *Journals/Journaux*. v.1– 1867–68– Ottawa: 1868–
- ¹⁵ 14 Elizabeth II, 1965, c.4.
- ¹⁶ 16 Elizabeth II, 1967–68, c.24.
- ¹⁷ Hardisty, Pamela. *Publications of the Canadian Parliament: a detailed guide to the Dual-Media edition of Canadian Parliamentary proceedings and Sessional papers*. 1841–1970. Washington, D.C.: The United States Historical Documents Institute. 1974. vii, 57 p.

CHAPTER 5

House of Commons and Senate Papers

From time to time the House requires certain reports which when tabled are assigned a sessional paper number. Each sessional paper begins with number one at the beginning of a new Session. Thus the year as well as the number has to be shown (e.g. S.P.1950 no.10). Beginning with the Second Session of the Twenty-eighth Parliament (1969–70) the numbering system was changed to reflect the Parliament and the session. Thus a paper tabled at the First Session of the Thirty-first Parliament might bear the numbers S.P.311–3/32 which means the Thirty-first Parliament, First Session, the type of return or report (such as an annual report) and the thirty-second paper of that type. Some papers are presented and tabled in the Senate as well as in the House of Commons.

These papers originate from a number of sources:

(a) At the beginning of each session of Parliament the Clerk of the House must compile, have printed and delivered to each Minister a list of reports or periodical statements which are required by Act or resolution to be presented to the House. The list has to contain the page number of the volume of the Acts or *Journals* demanding the report, the name of the officer or corporation required to make the report, and the time when such a report is expected.¹ These are non-parliamentary papers.

(b) Returns requested by the House for certain information from a department or agency. If the information is required from a department of a Secretary of State the request is addressed to His

Excellency the Governor General and this paper will be laid before the House by Command of His Excellency.

(c) Reports made by select committees appointed by the House to inquire into certain matters.

(d) Minutes of proceedings of committees (standing, special or joint) appointed to examine Bills.

A copy of all papers has to be deposited with the Clerk of the House but there is no requirement that the paper be printed. Each issue of *Votes and proceedings/Procès-verbaux* contains a list of "Returns and reports deposited with the Clerk of the House". The sessional paper number is shown as well as whether or not the paper has been printed.

From 1867-68 to 1925 the printed *Sessional papers* were bound for each Session. There are 61 volumes in 923 parts (volumes).² Each part contains two lists: (1) an alphabetical list of subjects showing the sessional paper number; (2) a numerical list by part which gives the actual title of the return or report and whether or not it was printed. This second list is really a list of *Sessional papers* for the Session.

In 1925 the House of Commons "ceased to order annual departmental reports to be printed as *Sessional papers* and the annual reports of 1923/24 are therefore the latest appearing under that title".³

The annual reports continued to be collected and bound by the Government Printing Bureau between 1924/25 and 1929/30.⁴ Since that date they are issued simply as independent reports.

As indicated above not all *Sessional papers* are printed. Unfortunately unprinted papers prior to 1916 were destroyed, except for a few in departmental files, when the Parliament Buildings were burned. Unprinted *Sessional papers* for the years since 1916 are in the Public Archives of Canada and are available on microfilm. Included in the series are the unpublished reports of committees, commissions and boards of inquiry, answers to questions put to Cabinet Ministers and other records of government business.

Five cumulated indexes were compiled to the *Journals* and *Sessional papers* for the years 1867-68 to 1930. These have been discussed in Chapter four.

HOUSE OF COMMONS PAPERS

These papers are listed in both the *Weekly checklist of Canadian government publications*⁵ and the *Quarterly catalogue*⁶ under the House of Commons. No sessional paper number is shown but each paper is assigned a classification number by the Canadian Government Publishing Centre. "X" is the classification number for the House of Commons. "XC" is the classification number for committees with "XC1" for standing or sessional committees and "XC2" for special committees. Each standing committee has its own number e.g. The Standing Committee on External Affairs is "XC11". This is followed by the Parliament and Session of Parliament and particular report printed, (e.g. A third report of the Standing Committee on External Affairs for the Thirtieth Parliament, Fourth Session would be XC11-304/1-3).

The following is an abbreviated list of items which was printed in the *Quarterly catalogue* January-June 1979.

Standing Committee on Agriculture 4th session, 30th Parliament 27-28 Elizabeth II 1978-79.

Minutes of proceedings and evidence respecting main estimates 1979-1980 under Agriculture

No.3, Tuesday, March 6, 1979 (XC12-304/1-3).

No.4, Thursday, March 8, 1979 (XC12-304/1-4).

No.5, Tuesday, March 13, 1979 (XC12-304/1-5).

Minutes of proceedings and evidence respecting: main estimates 1979/80: Vote 35 — Canadian Grain Commission under Agriculture.

No.6, Thursday, March 15, 1979 (XC12-304/1-6).

Minutes of proceedings and evidence respecting: main estimates 1979-80: Vote 5 and 10 — research under Agriculture.

No.7, Tuesday, March 20, 1978 (XC12-304/1-7).

Standing Committee on Northern Pipelines, 4th session, 30th Parliament, 27-28 Elizabeth II, 1978-79.

Minutes of proceedings and evidence respecting: Standing Order 65(1)(t) of the House of Commons.

No.7, Tuesday, December 19, 1978 (XC44-304/1-7).

No.8, Tuesday, February 13, 1979 (XC44-304/1-8).

No.9, Thursday, February 15, 1979 (XC44-304/1-9).

No.10, Tuesday, February 20, 1979 (XC44-304/1-10).

Standing Committee on Transport and Communications, 4th session, 30th Parliament 27-28 Elizabeth II, 1978-79.

Minutes of proceedings and evidence respecting: organization and main estimates 1979-80 under Post Office.

No.1, Thursday, November 16, 1978 and Monday, March 5, 1979 (XC27-304/1-7).

Minutes of proceedings and evidence respecting: main estimates 1979-80 — Vote 1 under Transport.

No.2, Tuesday, March 6, 1979 (XC27-304/1-2).

No.3, Thursday, March 8, 1979 (XC27-304/1-3).

The index to the *Journals/Journaux* of the House of Commons for the Fourth Session of the Thirtieth Parliament (1978-79) contains an alphabetical list of *Sessional papers* under that heading. The list gives title of the paper, page number in the *Journals/Journaux* and sessional paper number.

SENATE PAPERS

Senate papers are also listed in the *Weekly checklist of Canadian government publications* and the *Quarterly catalogue* under Senate. A numbering classification similar to the House of Commons is used. The chief difference is that "Y" is used instead of "X". Thus a Senate committee report would be "YC" followed by the same numbers for the Parliament and Session and sitting of the Committee. The minutes and proceedings of the joint committees of the Senate and House of Commons are classified as Senate committees.

Following is a selected list of items which appeared in the *Quarterly catalogue* for January to June 1979.

Special Committee on Retirement Age Policy, 4th session, 30th Parliament, 27-28 Elizabeth II 1978-79.

Proceedings on: discussion on mandatory retirement.

No.23, Tuesday, March 13, 1979 (YC2-304/5-23).

No.24, Tuesday, March 20, 1979 (YC2-304/5-24).

Special Committee on the Northern Pipeline, 4th session, 30th Parliament, 27-28 Elizabeth II, 1978-79.

Proceedings on: Bill S-12, entitled: an Act to amend the National Energy Board Act.

No.10, Tuesday, February 27, 1979 (YC2-304/3-10).

No.12, Wednesday, February 28, 1979 (YC2-304/3-12).

No.13, Thursday, March 1, 1979 (YC2-304/3-13).

No.14 Tuesday, March 6, 1979 (YC2-304/3-14).

No.15, Thursday, March 8, 1979 (YC2-304/3-15).

Standing Committee on Health, Welfare and Science, 4th session, 30th Parliament, 27-28 Elizabeth II 1978-79.

Proceedings on: the subject matter of Bill C-14, entitled: an Act to amend the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1971.

No.4, Tuesday, December 12, 1978 (YC17-304/1-4).

No.5, Thursday, December 14, 1978 (YC17-304/1-5)

No.6, Tuesday, December 19, 1978 (YC17-304/1-6).

No.7, Wednesday, December 30, 1978 (YC17-304/1-7).

Senate and House of Commons Standing Joint Committee on Regulations and other Statutory Instruments, 4th session, 30th Parliament, 27-28 Elizabeth II, 1978-79.

Minutes of proceedings and evidence respecting review of statutory instruments.

No.3, Thursday, December 7, 1978 (YC3-304/1-3).

No.4, Thursday, December 14, 1978 (YC3-304/1-4).

No.5, Thursday, December 14, 1978 (YC3-304/1-5).

No.6, Thursday, January 25, 1979 (YC3-304/1-6).

No.7, Thursday, February 1, 1979 (YC3-304/1-7).

FOOTNOTES

¹ Canada. Parliament. House of Commons. *Standing orders June, 1978/Règlement, Juin, 1978*. [Ottawa: Published under authority of the Speaker of the House of Commons by the Queen's Printer for Canada] 1978. xviii, xviii, 109, 109 p. Bilingual. (p.82).

² Canada. Parliament. *Sessional papers of the Dominion of Canada, 1867/68-1925*. [Ottawa: Public Printing and Stationery, 1868-1925] 923 v.

- ³ Canada. *Annual departmental reports*, 1924/25–1929/30. Ottawa: F.A. Acland, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1927–1931. (1924/25, v.1).
- ⁴ *ibid.*
- ⁵ *Weekly checklist of Canadian government publications/Liste hebdomadaire des publications du gouvernement du Canada*, November 17, 1978– Hull: Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Supply and Services, 1978–
- ⁶ *Government of Canada publications/Publications du gouvernement du Canada. Quarterly catalogue trimestriel*. v.27– 1979– [Hull] Canadian Government Publishing Centre, 1979–

CHAPTER 6

Parliamentary Debates

Debates are the official verbatim record of the speeches in both the House of Commons and the Senate. While the *Debates* of both Houses are commonly referred to as *Hansard*, in honour of T.C. Hansard who was printer to the House of Commons in Great Britain in the nineteenth century, it is only the *Debates of the Senate* which officially uses this term in its title and then only in parenthesis.

Debates are published daily in pamphlet form in English and in French for each sitting. They are numbered serially beginning with number one for each Session. At the end of each Session the *Debates* are published and bound, generally one volume for the Senate with several volumes for the House of Commons. The Members are permitted to make minor changes of error but not in substance when they receive a copy of the daily *Debates*. In recent years an index to the *Debates* in pamphlet form is issued from time to time during the Session.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Official *Debates* were not published until the Second Session of the Third Parliament (1875).¹ However from the Third Session of the First Parliament to the Fifth Session there are three volumes of *Parliamentary Debates* (1870–1872)² These volumes contain unofficial debates of both the Senate and House of Commons. They are

known as the *Cotton Debates* from their compiler, John Cotton of the *Ottawa Times*.

From 1867–68 to 1874 the *Debates* were published in the *Toronto Globe* and *Ottawa Times*. The Library of Parliament compiled scrapbooks of these unofficial debates which today are known as the *Scrapbook Debates*. These are being edited by Dr. Peter Waite. To date three volumes (1867–68,³ 1869 and 1870⁴) have been published by the Library of Parliament. These volumes include a list of Cabinet Ministers; names of Members in alphabetical order and constituencies; constituencies by province with names of elected Members although such lists did not appear in the official *Debates* prior to 1879, and an alphabetical author and subject index. A separate French language edition of the 1867–68 *Debates* was published. The 1869 and 1870 *Debates* have been published in the bilingual format with English and French in parallel columns.

From 1875 to 1878 a table of contents arranged in day by day order was published as well as an alphabetical author subject index. In 1880–81 the index was divided into two parts: an author index and a subject index. This continued until 1912–13 when once more the index became one alphabetical author subject index. From the Third Session of the Fourteenth Parliament (1924) the index has been bound as a separate volume.

By 1879 various lists were added at the beginning of the first volume of the Session. In that Session three such lists were published: Ministry (which became Members of the government in 1880–81); of officers of the House of Commons; and, list of Members of the House of Commons arranged by constituency. This list of Members was dropped in 1883 and in 1884 it became “Alphabetical list of the constituencies and Members of the House of Commons”.

In the Third Session of the Fourth Parliament (1880–81) official reporters were added. In 1883 the names of the “Select committee appointed to supervise the publication of the official reports of the debates” was added. By the Fifth Session of the Eighth Parliament (1900) an “Alphabetical list of Members of the House of Commons with their constituencies” was once more included.

The word “Cabinet” was used for the first time in 1894. Thus the

“List of Members of the government” (who were really the Ministers) was divided, with certain Members being considered in the Cabinet.

From the Fourth Session of the Ninth Parliament (1904) to the Sixth Session of the Twelfth Parliament (1916) a separate analytical index was published.⁴ It contained two parts: an alphabetical subject index; and an alphabetical name index. The contents of this index was somewhat different from the regular index which was at that time bound with the *Debates*.

The Third Session of the Fourteenth Parliament (1924) was the last Session to include all the above mentioned lists at the front of the first volume of *Debates* for the Session. In 1924 a separately bound index was published for the first time. This separate index has been published for each Session of Parliament ever since except for the First Session of the Seventeenth Parliament (1930), the Sixth Session of the Nineteenth Parliament (1945), the Third Session of the Twenty-first Parliament (1950–51) and a Special Session of the Twenty-second Parliament (1956–57) when only one volume of *Debates* was published.

In 1925 a section was added to but separate from the index which included: a list of Ministers with their portfolios, and any changes which might have taken place during the Session; the officials of the House of Commons, with any changes which might have taken place during the Session; alphabetical list of Members of the House of Commons with their constituencies; alphabetical list of the constituencies of the House of Commons with the Member representing that constituency. From 1943–1957 Parliamentary Assistants were included. No Assistants were appointed for the years 1958 and 1959. In 1960 when Parliamentary Assistants were re-instated they became Parliamentary Secretaries and were listed with the list of Ministers and not as a separate list as heretofore. The “Alphabetical list of the Members of the House of Commons” which always had shown constituency now added party affiliation. In 1965 the *Standing Committee on Debates* was dropped from the list.

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Figure 8. Commons Debates Index.

Beginning with the Third Session of the Twenty-eighth Parliament (1970–71–72) *Debates* have been published under the authority of the Speaker of the House.

For the First Session of the Twenty-ninth Parliament (1973–74) an “Alphabetical list of standing, special and joint committees (as at the closing day of the Session)” with the name of the chairman and vice-chairman was added.

During a Session of Parliament the Wednesday’s edition of the *Debates* contains an appendix which lists: alphabetical list of Members with their constituencies, addresses and political affiliations; the Ministry; Parliamentary Secretaries; and committees of the House (standing, special and joint) with the complete membership of each committee.

SENATE

Official reporting in English only, of the *Debates* of the Senate began with the Fourth Session of the First Parliament (1871).⁶ However unofficial debates were published in the *Toronto Globe* and the *Ottawa Times* from 1867–68. Between 1870 and 1872 John Cotton of the *Ottawa Times* compiled a three volume set of *Parliamentary Debates*⁷ which are unofficial, non-verbatim from the two newspapers. These are now known as the *Cotton Debates*. In addition the Library of Parliament compiled scrapbooks of the *Debates* from 1867–68 to 1874. Three volumes of these *Scrapbook Debates* have been edited by Dr. Peter Waite and published by the Library of Parliament. The first volume published in 1968 was issued in an English edition and a French edition.⁸ This edition is compiled wholly from the reports published in the *Ottawa Times*. Other newspapers published very little on debates in the Senate. In order to have any report published the Senate subsidized the *Times*. In addition to the *Debates* several lists were included: The Ministry; Senators of Canada (alphabetical list; by province); and an index. Although it was not until the Sixth Session of the Seventh Parliament (1896) that the *Debates* were published in French (any French speeches were in-

cluded in the English version) as well as in English volumes two and three have been published in the bilingual format,⁹ with English and French in parallel columns. Since there was not a French edition available the French version is a translation from the English.

With the Second Session of the Eighth Parliament (1897) various lists began to appear which included: list of Senators of Canada giving designation and Post Office address; The Queen's Privy Council for Canada showing the Cabinet and Members of the Ministry who were not Members of the Privy Council. Between 1898 and 1909-10 only the "list of Senators.. was shown. From 1910-11 to 1911-12 a seniority list was included. Between 1912-13 and 1915 only the alphabetical list was printed. However in 1916 both the alphabetical list and seniority list with a new list which showed Senators by provinces was printed. These three lists continued to be published until 1946 when several new lists were included: Canadian Ministry according to precedence as of a given date; principal officers of the Privy Council; and principal officers of the Senate. In 1951 the section was again increased by adding the list of Parliamentary Assistants to the Ministers of departments. There were several changes in the Seventh Session of the Twenty-first Parliament (1952-53) in that the word Canadian was dropped from the Ministry list and that list was cited simply as "The Ministry according to Precedence (as of a given date)". Added were: Standing Committee on Debate and Reporting; a list of reporters; the Bureau of Translation. In 1956 the Library of Parliament was added and the list of reporters became "Parliamentary reporters (Senate)".

For the years 1958 and 1959 no Parliamentary Assistants were appointed, thus that list was dropped. When reappointed in 1960 they are listed as Parliamentary Secretaries. Once again between 1972 and 1974-75-76 Parliamentary Secretaries were not listed although they were certainly appointed for those years and are shown in *House of Commons Debates*.

In 1959 the Bureau of Translations is shown as part of the Department of the Secretary of State and the word "Senate" is dropped after "Parliamentary reporters". In the First Session of the Thirtieth

Parliament (1974–75–76) the term “Parliamentary reporters” was dropped and the term “Reporting Branch” instituted.

From 1871 to 1880–81 the *Debates* had one alphabetical author subject index. From 1882 to 1915 the index was divided into two parts: an alphabetical index to Senators and an alphabetical subject index. Once more in 1916 the index was compiled as a single author subject index.

The first issue of the daily *Debates* carries an appendix which includes: Ministry; Parliamentary Secretaries; Senators (listed according to: seniority; alphabetically; and, by provinces); officers of the Senate. This issue also contains the Speech from the Throne. Unlike the House of Commons which publish their lists on a weekly basis, the Senate (certainly during the Thirty-first Parliament, 1979) publishes all the above lists only on the first Tuesday of each month when Parliament is in Session. In the second such list there is also an “Alphabetical list of standing, special and joint committees” which includes the name of the chairman, deputy chairman and membership.

MICROFORM EDITION

The bound volumes of the *Debates* for both the Senate and House of Commons have a Dual-Media Edition on microfilm produced by the United States Historical Documents Institute.¹⁰ There are two hundred and thirty reels of microfilm for the *House of Commons Debates* beginning with the Second Session of the Third Parliament (1875) and ending with the Second Session of the Twenty-eighth Parliament (1969–70). Only the English version is included in the Dual-Media Edition. The *Scrapbook Debates* of the House of Commons from the Third Session of the First Parliament (1870) to the First Session of the Third Parliament (1874) were microfilmed by the Canadian Library Association.

There are thirty-two microfilm reels of the *Debates of the Senate* covering the period from the Fourth Session of the First Parliament (1871) through the Second Session of the Twenty-eighth Parliament.

For both the House of Commons and Senate the entries are listed chronologically and can be identified either by Parliament, Session, year, volume or part.

USING DEBATES

Generally the index to the *House of Commons Debates* presents few problems. As pointed out in Chapter 7 Bills are arranged in numerical order in the index. However to locate specific information about a bill one must look under the name of the bill in the index. Under this entry may be found the page numbers to the *Debates* for the various readings, committee stage, debate, amendments and Royal Assent if it has been granted.

There are a number of abbreviations used in the index as follows:

| | |
|--------|-----------------------------|
| 1r | = first reading of a bill. |
| 2r | = second reading of a bill. |
| 3r | = third reading of a bill. |
| Com | = committee. |
| Amdt | = amendment. |
| R.A. | = royal assent (Commons). |
| r.a. | = royal assent (Senate). |
| intro | = introduction. |
| M | = motion. |
| N | = notice. |
| qu | = question note. |
| Res | = resolution. |
| corres | = correspondence. |
| ref | = referred. |
| govt | = government. |
| r/o | = return ordered. |
| S.O. | = standing order. |

In the index to the *Senate Debates* the information on Bills is found under the broad term Bills.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

The Speech from the Throne, prepared by the Cabinet, is in general a statement of the government's policies which it expects to carry out through legislation in that Session. Eight sitting days are allotted for debate on the Speech.¹¹ This debate often reveals the policy differences existing between the major parties in the House. The Speech is recorded in the *Debates* of both the Senate and the House of Commons. The debate on the Speech is reported in the respective *Debates* of the Senate and House of Commons. The Senate lists it under "Speech from the Throne" in the index while the House of Commons simply lists it as "Throne Speech". This title is probably due to the fact that the Speech is not always delivered by the Governor General but quite frequently by a Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, generally the Chief Justice.

THE BUDGET

The Budget Speech is presented to the House of Commons by the Minister of Finance, after he has had a chance to estimate the income and expenditure for the financial year (April 1 one year to March 31 of the following year). He develops his views on the country's resources and spells out whether there will be an increase or decrease in taxes, not only personal, but also corporation and commodities. Both the Speech and the debate on it are published in the *Debates*. The actual speech is not called a budget speech, although listed under Budget in the index, but rather "Financial statement of the Minister of Finance". Debate on the budget may last only six days.¹² In the First Session of the Thirty-first Parliament (1979) the Financial Statement of the Minister of Finance was presented December 11th. There was no debate, on December 13th a vote of no-confidence was presented, and the government was defeated.

Over the past several years budget speeches run from fourteen to twenty pages in the *Debates*.

DIVISIONS

When the debate on a question is ended the Speaker will call for a vote. Those who are in favour of the motion or amendment will say "yea". Those who are opposed to the motion will say "nay". When the supporters and opponents have voiced their approval or disapproval the Speaker states "In my opinion, the yeas (or nays) have it". However should five or more Members rise to request a recorded vote the Speaker states "Call in the Members". The Sergeant-at-Arms is responsible for ensuring that the bells are rung, which cannot exceed fifteen minutes.¹³ The party Whips take steps to assemble their Members. The return of the Government Whip and the Opposition Whip is the signal for the Speaker to rise and read the question. Those in favour led by the Party Leader will rise. A Clerk Assistant, standing, will call the name of the Member, record the vote on a printed list, repeating each name as he records the mark against it. The Member sits down as soon as he has heard his name distinctly repeated by the Clerk. When all the "yeas" have been recorded the Speaker calls on those opposed to stand. The above procedure is again followed. When the voting is completed the Clerk rises, bows to the Speaker and declares the votes in both languages: "Yeas, pour. . .; nays, contre. . .". If the vote is equal the Speaker has a vote.

When a division is taken in a Committee of the Whole, the Members rise in rows and are counted by the Clerk Assistant. No names are recorded".¹⁴ In order to vote a Member must be in his own seat at the time the vote is called and remain there after the vote is taken until the division is complete.¹⁵

The divisions are recorded not only in the *Debates* but also in the *Votes and proceedings/Procès-verbaux* and *Journals/Journaux*. During the First Session of the Thirtieth Parliament (1974-75-76) one hundred and fifty divisions were called. Divisions are listed in alphabetical order in the index to *Debates* and *Journals/Journaux*. In the index the number of yeas and nays are recorded at the end of each list. This number is repeated as well in the text of the three publications listed.

(Division—Vote No 39)

YEAS—POUR

Messrs.—Messieurs

| | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| Benjamin | Douglas | Knowles | Nystrom | Rodriguez |
| Blackburn | (Nanaimo—Cowichan— | (Winnipeg | Orlikow | Saltsman |
| Brewin | The Islands) | North Centre) | Peters | Symes—13 |
| | | Leggatt | Rac | |

NAYS—CONTRE

Messrs.—Messieurs

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Abbott | Cossitt | Grafftey | Lessard | Pinard |
| Alexander | Côté | Guilbault | Loiselle | Portelance |
| Alkenbrack | Crosby | Halliday | (Chambly) | Prud'homme |
| Allmand | (Halifax— | Hare | Loiselle | Railton |
| Anderson | East Hants) | Harquail | (Saint-Henri) | Raines |
| Andre | Cullen | Hees | Lumley | Reid |
| (Calgary Centre) | Cyr | Herbert | MacDonald (Miss) | Ritchie |
| Andres | Danson | Hnatyshyn | (Kingston and the | Roberts |
| (Lincoln) | Darling | Holt (Mrs.) | Islands) | Roche |
| Appolloni (Mrs.) | Daudlin | Hopkins | MacEachen | Rompkey |
| Baker | Dawson | Horner | MacGuigan | Rooney |
| (Gander—Twillingate) | De Bané | Howie | Malone | Roy |
| Baker | de Cotret | Huntington | Marceau | (Laval) |
| (Grenville—Carleton) | Demers | Isabelle | Marchand | Rynard |
| Balfour | Dick | Janelle | Martin | Sauvé (M ^{me}) |
| Beatty | Diefenbaker | Jarvis | Masniuk | Savard |
| Bécharde | Dinsdale | Jelinek | Mazankowski | Schellenberger |
| Bégin (M ^{le}) | Dionne | Johnston | McCain | Scott |
| Blais | (Northumberland— | (Westmount) | McGrath | (Hamilton—Wentworth) |
| Blaker | Miramichi) | Jones | McIsaac | Scott |
| Blouin | Douglas | Joyal | McKenzie | (Victoria—Haliburton) |
| Boulanger | (Bruce—Grey) | Kaplan | McKinley | Siddon |
| Breau | Duclos | Kempling | McRae | Skoreyko |
| Brisco | Dupont | Korchinski | Milne | Smith |
| Buchanan | Dupras | Lachance | Mitges | (Saint-Jean) |
| Bussièrès | Duquet | Lajoie | Muir | Stanfield |
| Caccia | Elzinga | Lalonde | Munro | Stewart |
| Cadieu | Epp | Lambert | (Esquimalt—Saanich) | (Marquette) |
| Cafik | Ethier | (Bellechasse) | Munro | Stewart |
| Campagnolo (Mrs.) | Faulkner | Lambert | (Hamilton East) | (Cochrane) |
| Campbell (Miss) | Fleming | (Edmonton West) | Murta | Stollery |
| (South Western Nova) | Flynn | Lamontagne | Neil | Tessier |
| Caron | Forrestall | Landers | Nicholson (Miss) | Towers |
| Chrétien | Foster | Lang | Nielsen | Trudel |
| Clark | Fox | Langlois | Nowlan | Turner |
| (Rocky Mountain) | Francis | Laniel | O'Connell | Watson |
| Clarke | Gauthier | Lapointe | Ouellet | Wenman |
| (Vancouver Quadra) | (Roberval) | La Salle | Paproski | Whelan |
| Clermont | Gauthier | Lawrence | Parent | Whiteway |
| Coates | (Ottawa—Vanier) | Leblanc | Parker | Wise |
| Collenette | Gendron | (Laurier) | Patterson | Wood |
| Comtois | Gillespie | LeBlanc | Pearsall | Wooliams |
| Corbett | Gillies | (Westmorland—Kent) | Philbrook | Yanakis |
| Corbin | Goodale | Lefebvre | Pigott (Mrs.) | Yewchuk |
| | | | | Young—190 |

Figure 9. Divisions.

There are very few recorded divisions in the Senate. Kunz points out that the formal method of recorded division is rarely used; that between 1925 and 1963 only eighty-seven divisions were recorded.¹⁶ Indeed the word "division" does not even appear in the index to the *Debates* for the Fourth Session of the Thirtieth Parliament (1978-79).

PARLIAMENTARY QUESTIONS

The answers to questions often contain valuable information which is difficult to locate. Questions are listed in alphabetical order by subject under "Questions on notice" in the index to the *Debates*. The name of the person asking the question is also shown. In the verbatim record the full question is shown with the answer provided. The First Session of the Thirtieth Parliament (1974-75-76) has twenty-one pages of questions listed in the index. Questions range from abattoirs to Yukon Territory resources revenue.

STANDING COMMITTEE DEBATES

Debates of the standing committees are quite distinct from those of the House. They have the power to print from day to day such papers and evidence as they may order printed. The document which is printed is entitled *Minutes of proceedings and evidence*. The *Minutes of proceedings* are prepared and signed by the Clerk of the Committee. These record the proceedings of the committee. The *Evidence* is a verbatim record of the debate of the committee. It is recorded electronically, transcribed, translated, printed, and distributed to the Members. The Clerk of the Committee is responsible for the safe keeping of all documents.

The Minutes of proceedings and evidence first appear in the *Weekly checklist* and then in the *Quarterly catalogue* of the Canadian Government Publishing Centre. They are indexed in the bilingual index to the *Quarterly catalogue*.

FOOTNOTES

- ¹ Canada. Parliament. House of Commons. *Debates*. Official report, v.1–1875– Ottawa: Published under the authority of the Speaker of the House of Commons by the Queen's Printer for Canada, 1875–
Title varies: 1875–1881, *Debates of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada*; 1882, *Official debates of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada*; 1883, *Official reports of the debates of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada*; 1884–1920, *Official report of the debates of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada*; 1921–1950–51, *Dominion of Canada official report of debates House of Commons*; 1951–1953–54, *Dominion of Canada House of Commons debates official report*; 1955– Canada House of Commons debates official report.
- ² Canada. Parliament. *Parliamentary debates Dominion of Canada*, v.1–3, 1870–1872. Ottawa: Office of the Ottawa Times Printing & Publishing Co., 1870–1872. 3 v.
- ³ Canada. Parliament. House of Commons. *Debates*. First Session, First Parliament. 31 Victoria comprising the period from the sixth day of November, 1867 to the twenty-second day of May, 1868. [Edited by Peter Waite. Ottawa: Roger Duhamel, Queen's Printer, 1967] xx, 850 p.
- ⁴ Canada. Parliament. House of Commons *Debates of the House of Commons/Débats de la chambre des communes*, v.2–3, 1869–1870. [Edited by Peter B. Waite. Ottawa: Ministry of Supply and Services Canada, 1975–1979] 2 v.
- ⁵ Canada. Parliament. House of Commons. *An analytical index to the official report of the debates of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada*, 1904–1916. Printed by order of Parliament. Ottawa: C.H. Parmelee, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1905–1917.
- ⁶ Canada. Parliament. Senate. *Debates*. Official report (Hansard), v.1– 1871– Ottawa: Queen's Printer for Canada, 1871–
Title varies: 1871–1916, *Debates of the Senate of the Dominion of Canada*; 1917–1947, *Debates of the Senate of the Dominion of Canada*, official report; 1947–48–1952–53, *Official report of Debates*; 1953–54, *Debates of the Senate official report*; 1955– Debates of the Senate official report (Hansard).
- ⁷ See number 2 above.
- ⁸ Canada. Parliament. Senate. *Debates of the Senate*. First Session, First Parliament 31 Victoria, 1867–1868. [Edited by Peter Waite. Ottawa] Roger Duhamel, Queen's Printer, 1968. xiv, 392 p.
- ⁹ Canada. Parliament. Senate. *Debates of the Senate/Débats du Sénat*, v.2–3, 1869–1870. [Ottawa: Ministry of Supply and Services, 1975–1977] 2 v.
- ¹⁰ Hardisty, Pamela. *Publications of the Canadian Parliament: a detailed guide to the Dual-Media Edition of the Parliamentary proceedings and Sessional papers, 1841–1970*. Washington, D.C.; The United States Historical Documents Institute, 1974. viii, 57 p.

- ¹¹ Canada. Parliament. House of Commons. *Standing order, June, 1978/Règlement, Juin, 1978*. [Ottawa: Published under authority of the Speaker of the House of Commons by the Queen's Printer for Canada] 1978. xviii, xviii, 109, 109 p. (S.O. 9(2)).
- ¹² *ibid.* S.O. 60(4).
- ¹³ Beauchesne, Arthur. *Rules and forms of the House of Commons of Canada* with annotations, comments and precedents. 5th ed., by Alistair Fraser, G.A. Birch and W.F. Dawson. Toronto: The Carswell Company Limited, 1978. xxiii, 401 p. (p.74).
- ¹⁴ *ibid.* p.75.
- ¹⁵ *House of Commons Debates*, February 16, 1976, p.10986.
- ¹⁶ Kunz, F.A. *The modern Senate of Canada 1925-1963: a re-appraisal*. [Toronto] University of Toronto Press [c1965] xii, 395 p. (p.117).

CHAPTER 7

Bills

INTRODUCTION

Bills may originate in either the Senate or the House of Commons, except money bills which can only originate in the House of Commons.¹ There are two kinds of Bills: public and private. The Public Bills are concerned with matters of public policy while Private Bills are concerned with a person or persons. Bills may be introduced in the House of Commons either by the government (known as government bills and introduced by a Minister of the Crown) or a private Member. Bills originating in the House of Commons carry the prefix "C" while those originating in the Senate carry the prefix "S".

Prior to the Second Session of the Twenty-ninth Parliament (1974) all Bills regardless of whether they were government or private Members were numbered sequentially as introduced. With that Session a block of numbers up to 99 was reserved for government bills in the House of Commons. However with the beginning of the First Session of the Thirtieth Parliament this number was increased to 199. Thus any bill bearing a number between C-2 and C-200 is known to be a government bill. Private Members' Public Bills begin with the number C-201 while private Members Private Bills begin with C-1001. Bill C-1 is introduced at the beginning of the Session and given first reading before attention is turned to the contents of the Speech from the Throne. This bill is to allow the House to deal with matters

not initiated by the Crown.² It is entitled *An Act respecting the Administration of the Oaths of Office (Pro-forma Bill)*.

The title page of each bill contains the following information: bill number; Session and Parliament; regnal year, House (Senate or Commons); bill number repeated; title of the bill; reading (generally the first) with date; and if a government bill the name of the Minister followed by Queen's Printer.

With the beginning of the First Session of the Twenty-eighth Parliament (1969) all Bills have been printed in the bilingual format with English and French in parallel columns. In the Third Session of the same Parliament Queen's Printer was dropped from the title page of Bill C-208 (December 9, 1970) and is now found on the last page of the bill. The previous bill (number C-207, also December 9, 1970) contains for the first time on the last page the statement "Published under authority of the Speaker of the House of Commons by the Queen's Printer for Canada". Queen's Printer appeared for the last time on the title page of Bill C-207.

DRAFTING

Bills have been introduced into the House of Commons since the First Session of First Parliament.³ A bill may have two titles; one long and one short. The long title attempts in general terms to give the purpose of the bill while the short title is the title by which the bill will be cited "This Act may be cited as the. . .". Following the long title is an enacting statement which reads: "Her Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:"⁴ Each bill is divided into a series of numbered clauses each with its own distinctive title printed in the margin (called marginal notes).

The Joint Law Clerks of the House must: assist Members of the House and deputy heads in drafting legislation; assign marginal notes to all Bills; and revise before the third reading all amendments made by select committees or committees of the whole.⁵

STAGES

First Reading

Forty-eight hours notice must be given by a Member who wishes to introduce a bill in order that it may be published in the *Notice paper* and finally under Daily Routine of Business on the *Order paper* on the last day of the notice requirement.⁶ The first reading is by title only. However no bill may be introduced either in a blank or imperfect condition.⁷ This first reading permits a bill to be introduced, printed and distributed. There is no debating at this point and a vote is seldom taken. However the question is put by the Speaker "When shall the bill be read a second time?" The answer generally is "At the next sitting of the House". This places the bill on the *Order paper* in its proper place for a second reading at a future date.⁸

Before the second reading, all Bills must be printed in the English and French languages.⁹ As noted above since the First Session of the Twenty-eighth Parliament this requirement has been met by using the bilingual format with English and French in parallel columns.

Second Reading

When the bill comes up for second reading one of the Clerks at the Table will read the order aloud. The Member who has presented the bill in the first instance has two choices: one "That the bill be now read a second time and referred to the Committee on" or two if the Member does not wish to proceed, move that the order be discharged and the bill withdrawn.¹⁰ If the Member follows the first procedure the bill is debated as to principle and a vote is called and taken. If affirmed the bill goes to a standing, special or joint committee, if defeated the bill is dropped. No amendments are allowed before going to committee.¹¹

Committee Stage

It is the function of the committee to examine the bill, certainly clause by clause, and perhaps word by word if this appears necessary. A bill is generally considered in the following order: clauses; new clauses; schedules; new schedules; preamble (if any); and title.¹² Amendments may be made to any part of the bill. When a bill has been amended in committee normally it is reprinted for the use of Members at the report stage.¹³

Report Stage

This stage of a public bill generally is a reconsideration of events which have occurred in committee. If there are no amendments proposed or debated at this stage of the bill the third reading can take place that day.

Third Reading

When the Order of the Day for the third reading of a bill is called the same type of amendments which were allowed at the second reading are permissible. The bill can be passed, defeated, sent back to committee or deferred by vote of the House. When the bill is passed at the third reading it is ready to go to the Senate.

Senate Stage

If the Senate amends the bill in any form it has to notify the House of Commons. The amendments are listed as an Order of the Day. The sponsor of the bill moves "That the amendments made by the Senate be read a second time and concurred in". If the amendments are agreed to the Senate is notified accordingly. The bill is returned

to the Senate to await Royal Assent. If the Senate amendments are not agreed to the House of Commons states the reasons to the Senate by a motion. If the Senate still pursues its amendments and no agreement can be reached between the House of Commons and Senate, a conference of an equal number of Members of both the Senate and House of Commons can be called by either to resolve the difficulty. The Senate, however, decides the time and place of the meeting. While this meeting is going on both the Senate and House of Commons suspend sittings.¹⁴ When agreement has been reached and the bill has passed both the Senate and House of Commons it is ready for Royal Assent.

SENATE BILLS

As stated above Bills, except money bills, may also originate in the Senate. The procedure is similar to that followed in the House of Commons. On rare occasions a bill will be put to a vote on first reading. On second reading a vote is taken and if confirmed the bill goes to committee. At third reading it is either confirmed or defeated. If defeated it goes back to first reading.¹⁵ If confirmed it goes to the House of Commons for approval since all Bills must be passed by both the Senate and House of Commons before Royal Assent is given. Generally, Bills which originate in the Senate are Private Bills.

VERSIONS OF THE BILL

As noted above there are several versions of a bill. A bill may be prepared and printed but will bear no number, just the prefix C-. It will have first reading printed on it without any date. There is no indication as to who printed the bill. All the other information listed above will appear on the title page. At this stage the bill is for Cabinet and considered confidential. One such bill presented to Cabinet dated October 19, 1979 (not reading date) was the *Freedom of Information Bill*. This bill was assigned C-15 at first reading. When a bill is

presented it may be in manuscript but before it can be read a second time it must be printed in the English and French languages.¹⁶ If there are amendments, normally the bill is reprinted for the use of Members at the report stage.

CITATION OF BILLS

Bills are printed on white paper. As indicated above the Senate Bills are numbered chronologically in the order presented and bear the prefix "S". House of Commons Bills also are numbered chronologically and bear the prefix "C" with a certain block of numbers being assigned to Public Bills, a further block to private Members Public Bills with a third block to private Members' Private Bills.

A new numerical sequence begins with each Session of Parliament thus the session year must be quoted as well as the bill number, e.g.

Bill 1970-71-72 C-24

Bill 1970-71-72 S-10

RECORDS OF THE PASSAGE OF BILLS

There are two sections in the *Order paper and notices/ Feuilleton et avis* which shows the status of a bill. Under the heading "Government business adopted by the House showing dates of disposition" are two sub-headings "Government Bills (Commons)" and "Government Bills (Senate)". The former shows the status of House of Commons Public Bills, while the latter shows the status of Senate Public Bills in the House of Commons. In another section headed "Business other than government orders and private Members business disposed of by the House" the status of private Members' Bills is included. For Bills proceeding through the Senate *Minutes of the proceedings/Procès-verbaux* gives the information on both House of Commons and Senate Bills.

At the end of the Session a list of Bills in various formats is pub-

lished in the index to the *Journals/Journaux* and *Debates* of both the Senate and House of Commons.

The *Journals/Journaux* of the House of Commons has published a list of Bills for each Session since the First Session of the Nineteenth Parliament (1940) divided into private and public. This alphabetical list includes only the title of the bill and bill number. In the *Journals/Journaux* for the First Session of the Twenty-fifth Parliament (1962–63) more information was made available. Included now was the title of the bill, the bill number, who presented the bill and what happened to it (enacted as chap. . . . S.C. year; died on the *Order paper*; not printed; or died in committee). There is also a statement that a numerical list will be found in the index to the *Debates*.

This numerical list in the *Debates* dates back to the Fourth Session of the Third Parliament (1872). It includes the number, the title of the bill and the name of the Member presenting it. Beginning with the Second Session of the Twenty-second Parliament (1955) this numerical list is divided in divorce, private and public bills. It was only beginning with the First Session of the Twenty-fourth Parliament (1958) that the prefix “C” or “S” was added to the number and divorce bill appeared under “Divorce” and not under “Bills” in the index. From the First Session of the First Parliament (1867–68) Senate Bills had been distinguished from House of Commons Bills by the use of letters of the alphabet. If more than twenty-six Bills were introduced then a letter plus a number was used. 1964 is the last year in which divorce bills are listed. This is due to various Bills dealing with divorce procedure being proposed. However no bill dealing with divorce was enacted until 1967–68.¹⁷ In the Third Session of the Twenty-eighth Parliament (1970–71–72) an asterisk was added to those Bills which received Royal Assent.

The index to the Senate *Journals* contained an “Alphabetical list of bills” each year from 1867–68 to 1924. The index to the *Debates of the Senate* also has published a list of bills since 1882. The information to be found has varied a great deal for each Session. Since the Fourth Session of the Twenty-fourth Parliament (1960–61) the list has been quite consistent. It consists really of four lists: Public Bills

divided into "Government Bills initiated in the Commons" and "Government Bills initiated in the Senate" followed by "Private Members' Bills initiated in the Commons" and "Private Members Bills initiated in the Senate". Three Sessions later in 1963 the Bills also were listed numerically by House of Commons and Senate. For the first time the prefix "C" and "S" was used.

INDEXES

Bills are listed in the *Weekly checklist* in numerical order in French and English and in the *Quarterly catalogue* of the Canadian Government Publishing Centre. The *Quarterly catalogue* has an alphabetical bilingual index.

FOOTNOTES

- ¹ U.K. Act 30–31 Victoria, 1867, c.3, s.53.
- ² Stewart, John B. *The Canadian House of Commons: procedure and reform*. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1977. xi, 337 p. (p.62).
- ³ Canada. Laws, statutes, etc. *Bills of the House of Commons*. First Session of the First Parliament, 1867–68— Ottawa: Queen's Printer [1867?– Senate Bills included for: 1873, 1877, 1885, 1886–1943–44. 31 Victoria, 1867, c.1, s.1.
- ⁵ Canada. Parliament. House of Commons. *Standing orders, June, 1978/Règlement Juin, 1978*. [Ottawa: Published under authority of the Speaker of the House of Commons by the Queen's Printer for Canada] 1978. xviii, xviii, 109, 109 p. Bilingual. (S.O. 84).
- ⁶ Beauchesne, Arthur. *Rules and forms of the House of Commons of Canada* with annotations, comments and precedents. 5th ed. by Alistair Fraser, G.A. Birch and W.F. Dawson. Toronto: The Carswell Company Limited, 1978. xxiii, 401 p. (p.221).
- ⁷ Standing orders 72.
- ⁸ Beauchesne, (p.222).
- ⁹ Standing orders 71.
- ¹⁰ Beauchesne (pp.220,228).
- ¹¹ Standing orders 74(1).
- ¹² Beauchesne (p.231).

- ¹³ Canada. Parliament. House of Commons. *Debates*, April 6: 5520, 1970.
- ¹⁴ Beauchesne (pp.240–242).
- ¹⁵ *Encyclopedia Canadiana*. Toronto: Grolier Society [c1970] 10 v. (v.4, p.412).
- ¹⁶ Standing orders 71.
- ¹⁷ 16 Elizabeth II, 1967–68, c.24.

CHAPTER 8

Acts

ROYAL ASSENT

When a bill has passed through the various stages of the legislative process of both the House of Commons and Senate and has received Royal Assent it becomes an Act. Royal Assent is received from the Governor General acting in the name of the Crown. However the Governor General rarely performs this duty in person. The role is generally performed by a Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada acting on behalf of the Governor General.

At the very First Session of the First Parliament (1867–68)¹ the first Act to receive Royal Assent was the *Interpretation Act*, passed December 21, 1867 which laid down specific rules on who endorsed, printed, and distributed the Acts, as well as how they should be printed and bound and the cost of a private Act. Following are the specific instructions:

The Clerk of the Senate shall endorse on every Act of the Parliament of Canada, immediately after the title of such Act, the day, month and year when the same was by the Governor General assented to in Her Majesty's name, or reserved by him for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon.²

The Clerk of the Senate shall furnish Her Majesty's Printer with a certified copy of every Act of the Parliament of Canada as soon as the same has received Royal Assent, or if the Bill has been reserved, as soon as Royal Assent thereto has been proclaimed in Canada.³

Queen's Printer shall, immediately after the close of each Session of Parliament deliver the proper number of printed copies of the Acts of Parliament in the English language and French language or both languages (to be printed by him at public expense) to the parties mentioned.⁴

A list of the parties is contained in the Act.

The Statutes shall be printed in Royal Octavo Form, on fine paper in small pica type, thirty-two ems by fifty-five ems including marginal notes in minion, such notes referring to the year and chapter of previous Statutes, whenever the text amends, repeals or changes the enactments of former years.

The Public General Acts and Acts of a local or private nature were to be bound separately, or if bound together in the same volume were to have a separate index.⁵

The party obtaining an Act of a private or personal character shall furnish at his own cost, one hundred and fifty printed copies of such Act to the Government of Canada.⁶

The *Interpretation Act* was amended in 1872 to make the Clerk of the Senate “The Clerk of the Parliaments” and gave him the Seal of Office in so far as *Acts* were concerned.⁷

In 1886 when the Statutes were revised the section dealing with the publication of the Statutes was removed from the *Interpretation Act* and promulgated in a separate Act entitled the *Publication of Statutes Act*.⁸

In 1925 a further revision with regard to printing the Statutes was made:

Statutes shall be printed in royal octavo form on fine paper, in eleven point type, not more than three-quarters inches wide by eight and one-half inches deep including marginal notes in seven points. . . and shall be bound if practicable and convenient in one volume.⁹

This statement was repealed in 1968¹⁰ and the following clause was substituted:

The Statutes shall be printed in the English and French language in such form, on such paper and in such type and shall be bound in such manner as the Governor in Council may prescribe by regulation.

This new format is English and French in parallel columns but with two separate alphabetical table of contents. Each table is divided into Public General Acts and Local and Private Acts. The Bill number with the prefix “S” (Senate) or “C” (House of Commons) as well as the chapter number of the Act is shown.

In addition to the table of contents there is an English and a French index which is divided into three parts: Public General Acts; Proclamations of Canada for the Session; Table of Public Statutes from 1907 to the present Session (whatever year this happens to be). Included is the subject matter of the Statute, Revised Statute year with chapter and amendments (if any) down to the year of the Session concerned (e.g. 1907 to 1978–79).

TABLE OF PUBLIC STATUTES 1907 TO 1978-79

SHOWING ALL THE CHAPTERS OF THE REVISED STATUTES, 1970, WITH AMENDMENTS THERETO, AND CERTAIN OTHER PUBLIC ACTS AND AMENDMENTS THERETO FROM 1907 TO 1978-79.*

[Note: (1) Acts in the following categories are listed alphabetically thereunder: **Agreements**—Income Tax, Estate Tax, Succession Duty, and related tax matters, **Agreements**—Trade, Commerce and related matters, **Bridges, Electoral Districts, Provincial Boundaries, and Treaties of Peace**.

(2) References in bold face in the 3rd Column opposite an Act indicate the provisions of that Act have been amended or added.

(3) The term SOR or SI is a reference to Statutory Orders and Regulations or Statutory Instruments as published in the *Canada Gazette* Part II. CIF refers to the date of coming into force. (F) indicates the French only version is amended.]

| Subject | R.S., 1970 Chap. | Amendments, new Acts from 1 January, 1970, and unconsolidated Acts from 1907 to 1978-79 |
|---|------------------------|---|
| A | | |
| Admiralty | | R.S., c. A-1 repealed, c. 10(2nd Supp.), s. 64(1) (<i>see</i> Federal Court) |
| Adult Occupational Training | A-2 | s. 2, 1976-77, c. 54, s. 74 s. 3, 1972, c. 14, s. 1 s. 4, 1972, c. 14, s. 2; 1976-77, c. 54, s. 74 s. 5, 1972, c. 14, s. 3; 1976-77, c. 54, s. 74 s. 6, 1972, c. 14, s. 4 s. 7, 1972, c. 14, s. 4; 1976-77, c. 3, s. 2, c. 54, s. 74 s. 8, 1972, c. 14, s. 5; 1976-77, c. 22, Sch. (M&I) vote 10; 1976-77, c. 3, s. 2 s. 9, 1972, c. 14, s. 6 s. 12, 1972, c. 14, s. 7 ss. 17-20 repealed, c. 33(2nd Supp.), s. 1 s. 22, 1976-77, c. 54, s. 74 General, 1976-77, c. 54, s. 74 |
| Advance Payments for Crops (<i>see</i> Crops, Advance Payments) | | |
| Aeronautics | A-3 | s. 1.1 added, 1976-77, c. 26, s. 1 ss. 3, 4, 1976-77, c. 28, s. 49(F) s. 5.1 added, 1973-74, c. 20, s. 1; 1974-75-76, c. 100, s. 1 s. 6, c. 16(1st Supp.), s. 43; 1976-77, c. 28, ss. 2, 49(F) s. 7, 1976-77, c. 28, s. 49(F) s. 14, 1976-77, c. 26, s. 2 s. 15.1 added, 1976-77, c. 26, s. 3 s. 16, 1976-77, c. 26, s. 4; 1977-78, c. 5, s. 24 s. 24, definition "aircraft" not in force 26.3.79 CIF, 1973-74, c. 20 in force 16.10.73 <i>see</i> SI/73-97; 1974-75-76, c. 100 in force 27.7.76 <i>see</i> SI/76-98; 1976-77, c. 26 in force 15.8.77 <i>see</i> SI/77-153 1969-70, c. 45 |
| Aeronautics Regulations made pursuant to s. 4 | | |

*There are a certain number of Acts, passed before January 1, 1970, that were not consolidated in the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, 1952 or 1970. As those Acts are still in force, they are included in this Table. There are also a number of sections (or parts thereof) in Acts passed before January 1, 1970, that were not consolidated in the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, 1952 or 1970. With respect to these provisions, see the footnote on page 569 of the 2nd Supplement to the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1970.

Figure 10. Table of Public Statutes 1907 to 1978-79.

From the First Session of the First Parliament (1867–68) to the Second Session of the Twenty-seventh Parliament (1967–68) except for the years 1871, 1894, 1919 (2nd Session), 1940, 1950–51, 1956–57, 1959, the bound volumes of *Acts*¹¹ contained not only the Acts passed by the Parliament of Canada but a number of other items bearing on the legislative process in Canada:

(a) Acts passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom relating to Canada: 1867–68, 1869, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1876, 1877, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1912, 1913, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919 (1st Session), 1920. The 1921 Acts contained an index to Imperial Acts, 1867–1921. In 1922 this index was repeated but added the year 1922.

(b) Reserved Acts. These Acts had been reserved by the Governor General and were listed for the Session previous to the one in which they were published: 1869, 1870, 1878, 1879.

(c) Orders in Council of the Parliament of the United Kingdom affecting Canada: 1872, 1873, 1875, 1876, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1912, 1913, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919.

(d) Treaties signed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom but which involved Canada: 1872, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1901.

(e) Imperial Proclamations and Regulations: 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880.

(f) Imperial despatches: 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1912, 1913.

(g) Canadian Orders in Council: 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903,

1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919 (1st Session), 1920.

(h) Canadian Proclamations: 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919 (1st Session), 1921 (Listed those from 1907–1921). Continued to publish Proclamations each year up to and including 1967–68 (except for 1940, 1950–51, 1956–57 and 1959).

(i) In 1921 a section entitled “Prefix to Statutes” was added. It included any amendments to Imperial Acts which had a bearing on Canada, treaties, etc. Although this section continued until 1967–68 by 1952 it consisted chiefly of Proclamations of Acts in force and other Proclamations. Since the First Session of the Twenty-eighth Parliament (1968–69) no preliminary material extraneous to the Acts has been included.

Queen's Printer Classification

Acts follow the pattern of Bills and are classified in two parts known as: Public General Acts; and Local and Private Acts. Both types of Act may originate in either the Senate or House of Commons. Generally, however, Local and Private Acts originate in the Senate.

Public General Acts

Following is an alphabetical list of the Public General Acts promulgated in the Third Session of the Thirtieth Parliament (1977–78) with the chapter number shown. In looking at the titles one notes the wide diversity of legislation passed, ranging from by-elections to energy, to transportation.

Air Canada, c.5.

Anti-Inflation Act and guidelines amendment, c.26.

Appropriation Act No.3, 1977–78, c.2.

- Appropriation Act No.4, 1977-78, c.6.
- Appropriation Act No.1, 1978-79, c.7.
- Appropriation Act No.2, 1978-79, c.31.
- Bank Act and Quebec Savings Banks Act Amendment, c.10.
- By-elections, An Act to provide an additional advance poll in respect of certain, c.43.
- Canada Elections Act, Election Expenses Act and Northwest Territories Act amendment in respect of territorial elections, c.8.
- Canada Elections Act amendment, c.3.
- Canada Labour Code amendment, c.27.
- Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety Act, c.29.
- Canadian National Railways Capital Revision Act and Railway Act amendment and to amend and repeal certain other statutes in consequence thereof, c.34.
- Cape Breton Development Corporation Act amendment, c.21.
- Compensation for Former Prisoners of War Act amendment, c.11.
- Criminal Code amendment, c.36.
- Currency and Exchange Act amendment, c.35.
- Customs Tariff amendment and to amend an Act to amend the Customs Tariff, c.40.
- Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act (Hochelaga-Maison-neuve), c.12.
- Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act (Humber-Port au Port-St. Barbe), c.13.
- Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act (Magnetic-Compton-Stanstead), c.14.
- Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act (Pontiac-Gatineau-Labelle), c.15.
- Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act (Prince Edward-Hastings), c.16.
- Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act (Prince George-Peace River), c.17.
- Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act (Saint-Henri-Westmount) c.18.

Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act (Sainte-Marie), c.19.
Export Development Act amendment, c.38.
Farm Credit Act amendment, c.28.
Financial Administration Act amendment, c.33.
Fishing and Recreational Harbours Act, c.30.
Income Tax amendment and the Employment Tax Credit Act, c.4.
Income Tax Act and Excise Tax Act amendment in matters relating to the ownership and operation of small businesses, c.42.
Maritime Code Act, c.41.
Miscellaneous Statute Law Amendment Act, 1978, c.22.
Northern Pipeline Act, c.20.
Pension Act and Compensation for Former Prisoners of War Act amendment, c.37.
Petroleum Administration Act and Energy Supplies Emergency Act amendment, c.24.
Petroleum Corporations Monitoring Act, c.39.
Postal Service Operations Act, 1978, c.23.
Statute Law amendment relating to income tax and to authorize payments related to provincial sales tax reductions, c.32.
Statute Law relating to income tax and to provide other authority for the raising of funds, c.1.
Tax Rebate Discounting Act, c.25.
Transfer of Offenders Act, c.9.

Local and Private Acts

Local and Private Acts as the name implies are concerned with a person, corporations, or charitable institutions. When a bill is presented as a local or private bill, if assented to it becomes a local or private act. Only four such Acts were passed in the Third Session of the Thirtieth Parliament (1977-78):

Bell Canada, an Act respecting, c.44.
Marriages, c.45, c.46.
Royal Canadian Legion, An Act respecting the, c.46.

PARTS OF AN ACT

All Acts have a number of parts. Once a bill receives Royal Assent it is given an individual chapter number, which is assigned in numerical order of its receiving Royal Assent along with the name of the reigning Sovereign and the regnal year. Each Session begins with Chapter one. This is followed by the title, the date of Royal Assent, the enacting clause which reads: "Her Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons enacts as follows:"¹² Should the Act be concerned with money the enacting clause is much longer and bears the marginal note "preamble". The Act known as the *Appropriation Act* begins:

Most Gracious Sovereign, Whereas it appears by message from His Excellency the Right Honourable Jules Léger, Governor General of Canada, and the estimates accompanying the said message, that the sum hereinafter mentioned are required to defray certain expenses of the Government of Canada, not otherwise provided for for the fiscal year ending the 31st of March, 1979; and for purposes connected with the Government of Canada. May it therefore please Your Majesty, that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, that:

Other than for appropriation acts of which there may be a number for each Session the date of Royal Assent is followed by the various clauses of which the first is usually a statement "This Act may be cited as. . . ." If definitions are necessary there will be a clause dealing with them. All clauses may be broken down into sub-clauses and even sub-paragraphs. Acts may contain schedules which deal with material too cumbersome to incorporate into the body of the Act. The *Appropriate Act* always has a schedule appended to it.

If an Act is not an Act concerning a Department one of the clauses will be concerned with the administration of the Act, and whether or not any report is required to be laid before Parliament. The final clause may be concerned with when the Act will come into force. Each clause will have a marginal note which broadly identifies the content of the clause.

CITATION OF ACTS

Acts are generally cited by showing the regnal year, Sovereign, date and chapter number, e.g. 26–27 Elizabeth II, 1977–78, c.30. If referring to a particular section of an Act then 26–27 Elizabeth II, 1977–78, c.30, s.4.

A “Table of Regnal Years” showing Parliament, Session, Date, Reign and number of Acts follows (see figures 12 and 13). The first number represents Public General Acts while the second and third numbers show the number of Local and Private Acts. It will be noted that for some Sessions no Local or Private Acts were enacted, or indeed for several Sessions no Acts were passed at all.

EDITIONS OF THE ACTS

Individual Acts are published in pamphlet form by the Queen’s Printer as soon as they are available from the Clerk of the Parliaments. A list of these appear in the *Weekly checklist of Canadian Government Publications* and the *Quarterly catalogue*. In order to expedite the distribution of public Acts the *Canada gazette Part III*¹³ was established in January, 1974, under the authority of the *Statutory Instruments Act*.¹⁴ It contains the Public General Acts of Canada and some ancillary publications, including a list of Proclamations of Canada, from the date of the previous number to the date shown on a particular issue of the *Canada gazette* where Acts have been proclaimed. From time to time there appears a Table of Public Statutes from 1907 to the date shown on the Table. When deemed necessary (perhaps once a Session) a table of Acts showing Ministers responsible is published.

27 ELIZABETH II

27 ELIZABETH II

CHAPTER 9

CHAPITRE 9

An Act to amend the Canada Business Corporations Act

Loi modifiant la Loi sur les corporations commerciales canadiennes

[Assented to 22nd December, 1978]

[Sanctionnée le 22 décembre 1978]

1974-75-76,
c. 33

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

Sa Majesté, sur l'avis et du consentement du Sénat et de la Chambre des communes du Canada, décrète:

1974-75-76,
c. 33

1. (1) The French version of the *Canada Business Corporations Act* is repealed and the version set out in the schedule to this Act is substituted therefor.

1. (1) La version française de la *Loi sur les corporations commerciales canadiennes* est abrogée et remplacée par la version figurant à l'annexe de la présente loi.

(2) The French versions of the portions of the Acts set out in the schedule to the *Canada Business Corporations Act* are repealed and the versions set out in the schedule to the French version of the *Canada Business Corporations Act* set out in the schedule to this Act are substituted therefor.

(2) Les dispositions des lois, énoncées dans la version française de l'annexe de la *Loi sur les corporations commerciales canadiennes*, sont abrogées et remplacées par celles qui sont énoncées dans l'annexe de la version française de la *Loi sur les sociétés commerciales canadiennes*, figurant à l'annexe de la présente loi.

References

(3) Whenever the expression "*Loi sur les corporations commerciales canadiennes*" is mentioned or referred to in any Act of the Parliament of Canada, other than this Act, including any such Act passed in the fourth session of the thirtieth parliament, or in any order, rule or regulation made under any such Act, there shall in every case, unless the context otherwise requires, be substituted "*Loi sur les sociétés commerciales canadiennes*".

(3) Sauf dans la présente loi, chaque fois que l'expression "*Loi sur les corporations commerciales canadiennes*" fait l'objet d'une mention ou d'un renvoi dans une loi du Parlement du Canada, y compris une loi adoptée au cours de la quatrième session de la trentième législature, ou dans un décret, un arrêté, une ordonnance, une règle ou un règlement établis en vertu d'une telle loi, il faut, dans chaque cas, sauf si le contexte s'y oppose, lui substituer l'expression "*Loi sur les sociétés commerciales canadiennes*".

Renvoi

2. (1) The definition "articles" in subsection 2(1) of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

2. (1) La définition de «statuts» au paragraphe 2(1) de ladite loi est abrogée et remplacée par ce qui suit:

" "articles" means the original or restated articles of incorporation, articles of amendment, articles of amalgamation,

«statuts» désigne les clauses, initiales ou mises à jour, réglementant la constitution ainsi que toute modification, fusion,

"articles"
«statuts»

«statuts»
"articles"

Figure 11. Act of the Parliament of Canada.

Table of Regnal Years

| Parliament | Session | Date | Reign | Number of Acts | |
|------------|---------|---------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|
| | | | | Public | Private |
| 1st | 1st | 1867-68 | 31 Victoria | 93 | |
| | 2nd | 1869 | 32-33 Victoria | 73 | |
| | 3rd | 1870 | 33 Victoria | 59 | |
| | 4th | 1871 | 34 Victoria | 58 | |
| | 5th | 1872 | 35 Victoria | 118 | |
| 2nd | 1st | 1873 | 36 Victoria | 126 | |
| | 2nd | 1873 | 37 Victoria | No Acts passed | |
| 3rd | 1st | 1874 | 37 Victoria | 118 | |
| | 2nd | 1875 | 38 Victoria | 56 | 57-98 |
| | 3rd | 1876 | 39 Victoria | 39 | 40-75 |
| | 4th | 1877 | 40 Victoria | 53 | 54-86 |
| | 5th | 1878 | 41 Victoria | 22 | 23-45 |
| 4th | 1st | 1879 | 42 Victoria | 51 | |
| | 2nd | 1880 | 43 Victoria | 43 | 44-76 |
| | 3rd | 1880-81 | 44 Victoria | 33 | |
| | 4th | 1882 | 45 Victoria | 55 | 56-127 |
| 5th | 1st | 1883 | 46 Victoria | 45 | |
| | 2nd | 1884 | 47 Victoria | 45 | 46-107 |
| | 3rd | 1885 | 48-49 Victoria | 1-7, 40-84 | 8-39, 85-95 |
| | 4th | 1886 | 49 Victoria | 54 | 55-113 |
| 6th | 1st | 1887 | 50-51 Victoria | 52 | 53-131 |
| | 2nd | 1888 | 51 Victoria | 47 | 48-111 |
| | 3rd | 1889 | 52 Victoria | 47 | 48-110 |
| | 4th | 1890 | 53 Victoria | 38 | 39-109 |
| 7th | 1st | 1891 | 54-55 Victoria | 56 | 57-135 |
| | 2nd | 1892 | 55-56 Victoria | 29 | 30-82 |
| | 3rd | 1893 | 56 Victoria | 37 | 38-99 |
| | 4th | 1894 | 57-58 Victoria | 60 | 61-134 |
| | 5th | 1895 | 58-59 Victoria | 44 | 45-97 |
| 8th | 1st | 1896 | 59 Victoria | 14 | 15-53 |
| | 2nd | 1896 | 60 Victoria | 5 | 6-16 |
| | 2nd | 1897 | 60-61 Victoria | 34 | 35-97 |
| | 3rd | 1898 | 61 Victoria | 54 | 55-123 |
| | 4th | 1899 | 62-63 Victoria | 49 | 50-135 |
| 9th | 1st | 1900 | 63-64 Victoria | 48 | 49-129 |
| | 1st | 1901 | 1 Edward VII | 43 | 44-118 |
| | 2nd | 1902 | 2 Edward VII | 37 | 38-115 |
| | 3rd | 1903 | 3 Edward VII | 74 | 75-206 |
| | 4th | 1904 | 4 Edward VII | 42 | 43-142 |
| 10th | 1st | 1905 | 4-5 Edward VII | 49 | 50-176 |
| | 2nd | 1906 | 6 Edward VII | 52 | 53-185 |
| | 3rd | 1906-07 | 6-7 Edward VII | 54 | 55-142 |
| | 4th | 1907-08 | 7-8 Edward VII | 77 | 78-173 |
| 11th | 1st | 1909 | 8-9 Edward VII | 37 | 38-154 |
| | 2nd | 1909-10 | 9-10 Edward VII | 62 | 63-177 |
| | 3rd | 1910-11 | 1-2 George V | 28 | 29-150 |
| 12th | 1st | 1911-12 | 2 George V | 57 | 58-170 |
| | 2nd | 1912-13 | 3-4 George V | 57 | 58-209 |
| | 3rd | 1914 | 4-5 George V | 59 | 60-187 |
| | 4th | 1914 | 5 George V | 8 | |
| | 5th | 1915 | 5 George V | 24 | 25-98 |
| | 6th | 1916 | 6-7 George V | 29 | 30-94 |
| | 7th | 1917 | 7-8 George V | 41 | 42-105 |
| 13th | 1st | 1918 | 8-9 George V | 52 | 53-96 |
| | 2nd | 1919 | 9-10 George V | 76 | 77-154 |
| | 3rd | 1919 | 10 George V | 31 | 32-36 |
| | 4th | 1920 | 10-11 George V | 73 | 74-203 |
| | 5th | 1921 | 11-12 George V | 54 | 55-198 |
| 14th | 1st | 1922 | 12-13 George V | 53 | 54-181 |
| | 2nd | 1923 | 13-14 George V | 73 | 74-225 |
| | 3rd | 1924 | 14-15 George V | 75 | 76-234 |
| | 4th | 1925 | 15-16 George V | 56 | 57-214 |
| 15th | 1st | 1926 | 16-17 George V | 17 | 18-148 |

Figure 12. Table of Regnal Years.

Table of Regnal Years

| Parliament | Session | Date | Reign | Number of Acts | |
|------------|---------|------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------|
| | | | | Public | Private |
| 16th | 1st | 1926-27 | 17 George V | 76 | 77-308 |
| | 2nd | 1928 | 18-19 George V | 54 | 55-322 |
| | 3rd | 1929 | 19-20 George V | 64 | 65-336 |
| | 4th | 1930 | 20-21 George V | 50 | 51-326 |
| 17th | 1st | 1930 | 21 George V | 3 | |
| | 2nd | 1931 | 21-22 George V | 61 | 62-120 |
| | 3rd | 1932 | 22-23 George V | 57 | 58-89 |
| | 4th | 1932-33 | 23-24 George V | 55 | 56-92 |
| | 5th | 1934 | 24-25 George V | 62 | 63-112 |
| | 6th | 1935 | 25-26 George V | 66 | 67-101 |
| 18th | 1st | 1936 | 1 Edward VIII | 50 | 51-99 |
| | 2nd | 1937 | 1 George VI | 45 | 46-100 |
| | 3rd | 1939 | 2 George VI | 54 | 55-147 |
| | 4th | 1939 | 3 George VI | 53 | 54-46 |
| | 5th | 1939 | 3 George VI | 10 | |
| | 6th | 1940 | 4 George VI | No Acts passed | |
| 19th | 1st | 1940 | 4 George VI | 47 | 48-116 |
| | 2nd | 1940-42 | 4-5 George VI | 32 | 33-89 |
| | 3rd | 1942-43 | 6-7 George VI | 36 | 37-112 |
| | 4th | 1943-44 | 7-8 George VI | 33 | 34-131 |
| | 5th | 1944-45 | 8-9 George VI | 52 | 53-174 |
| | 6th | 1945 | 9 George VI | 3 | |
| 20th | 1st | 1945 | 9-10 George VI | 39 | 40-233 |
| | 2nd | 1946 | 10 George VI | 76 | 77-378 |
| | 3rd | 1947 | 11 George VI | 78 | 79-443 |
| | 4th | 1947-48 | 11-12 George VI | 78 | 79-383 |
| | 5th | 1949 | 13 George VI | 21 | 22-222 |
| 21st | 1st | 1949 | 13 George VI | 42 | 43-209 |
| | 2nd | 1950 | 14 George VI | 55 | 56-307 |
| | 3rd | 1950-51 | 14-15 George VI | 10 | |
| | 4th | 1951 | 15 George VI | 65 | 66-387 |
| | 5th | 1951 | 15-16 George VI | 33 | 34-37 |
| | 6th | 1952 | 1 Elizabeth II | 55 | 56-382 |
| | 7th | 1952-53 | 1-2 Elizabeth II | 54 | 55-351 |
| 22nd | 1st | 1953-54 | 2-3 Elizabeth II | 67 | 68-459 |
| | 2nd | 1955 | 3-4 Elizabeth II | 60 | 61-489 |
| | 3rd | 1956 | 4-5 Elizabeth II | 53 | 54-428 |
| | Special | 1956-57 | 5 Elizabeth II | No Acts passed | |
| | 4th | 1957 | 5 Elizabeth II | 39 | 40-393 |
| 23rd | 1st | 1957-58 | 6 Elizabeth II | 30 | 31-228 |
| 24th | 1st | 1958 | 7 Elizabeth II | 44 | 45-375 |
| | 2nd | 1959 | 7-8 Elizabeth II | 55 | 56-426 |
| | 3rd | 1960 | 8-9 Elizabeth II | 48 | 49-557 |
| | 4th | 1960-61 | 9-10 Elizabeth II | 64 | 65-439 |
| | 5th | 1961-62 | 10-11 Elizabeth II | 29 | 30-45 |
| 25th | 1st | 1962-63 | 11-12 Elizabeth II | 17 | 18-24 |
| 26th | 1st | 1963 | 12 Elizabeth II | 42 | 43-582 |
| | 2nd | 1964-65 | 13-14 Elizabeth II | 54 | 55-80 |
| | 3rd | 1965 | 14 Elizabeth II | 20 | 21-24 |
| 27th | 1st | 1966-67 | 14-15-16 Elizabeth II | 97 | 98-121 |
| | 2nd | 1967-68 | 16-17 Elizabeth II | 39 | 40-49 |
| 28th | 1st | 1968-69 | 17-18 Elizabeth II | 56 | 57-69 |
| | 2nd | 1969-70 | 18-19 Elizabeth II | 73 | 74-80 |
| | 3rd | 1970-71-72 | 19-20-21 Elizabeth II | 65 | 66-68 |
| | 4th | 1972 | 21 Elizabeth II | 23 | 24 |
| 29th | 1st | 1973-74 | 21-22-23 Elizabeth II | 53 | 54-55 |
| | 2nd | 1974 | 23 Elizabeth II | 12 | 13 |
| 30th | 1st | 1974-75-76 | 23-24-25 Elizabeth II | 109 | 110-118 |
| | 2nd | 1976-77 | 25-26 Elizabeth II | 57 | 58 |
| | 3rd | 1977-78 | 26-27 Elizabeth II | 43 | 44-47 |
| | 4th | 1978-79 | 27-28 Elizabeth II | 18 | 19 |
| 31st | 1st | 1979 | 28 Elizabeth II | 7 | |

Figure 13. Table of Regnal Years.

TABLE OF ACTS AND THE MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR ADMINISTRATION

SHOWING ALL THE CHAPTERS OF THE REVISED STATUTES, 1970,
NEW ACTS FROM 1 JANUARY, 1970,
AND UNCONSOLIDATED ACTS FROM 1907 TO 4 JULY, 1979

| Subject | Chapter | Administration |
|--|-------------------|--|
| Adult Occupational Training | A-2 | Minister of Employment and Immigration |
| Aeronautics | A-3 | Minister of Transport; and Minister of National Defence (<i>re</i> matters relating to defence) |
| Aeronautics, Regulations made pursuant to s. 4 | 1969-70, c. 45 | Minister of Transport |
| Agreements—Income Tax, Estate Tax, Succession Duty, and related tax matters (<i>See</i> Table of Public Statutes) | — | Minister of National Revenue |
| Agreements—Trade, Commerce and related matters (<i>See</i> Table of Public Statutes) | — | Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce |
| Agricultural and Rural Development (ARDA) | A-4 | Minister of Regional Economic Expansion |
| Agricultural Products Board | A-5 | Minister of Agriculture |
| Agricultural Products Cooperative Marketing | A-6 | Minister of Agriculture |
| Agricultural Products Marketing | A-7 | Minister of Agriculture |
| Agricultural Products Standards, Canada | A-8 | Minister of Agriculture; and Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs (s. 7) |
| Agricultural Stabilization | A-9 | Minister of Agriculture |
| Agriculture, Department of | A-10 | Minister of Agriculture |
| Air Canada, 1977 | 1977-78, c. 5 | Minister of Transport |
| Alberta Criminal Procedure | 1930, c. 12 | Minister of Justice and Attorney General |
| Alberta Natural Resources | 1930, c. 3 | Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development |
| Allied Veterans Benefits | R.S. 1952, c. 8 | Minister of Veterans Affairs |
| Animal Disease and Protection | A-13 | Minister of Agriculture |
| Annulment of Marriages (Ontario) | A-14 | Minister of Justice and Attorney General |
| Anti-dumping | A-15 | Minister of National Revenue |
| Anti-Inflation | 1974-75-76, c. 75 | Minister of Finance (ss. 3-5, Part I, s. 46); Minister of National Revenue (Part II, s. 41); Minister of Justice and Attorney General (Part III, SI/76-14, 23, 42) |
| Appropriation Acts | — | President of the Treasury Board |
| Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention | c. 2(1st Supp.) | Minister of Transport; Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development; and Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources (SOR/71-219) |
| Area Development Incentives | 1965, c. 12 | Minister of Regional Economic Expansion |

Figure 14. Table of Acts and the Ministers Responsible for their Administration.

Finally at the end of a Session the Acts both Public and Local and Private are assembled and published in a bound volume by the Queen's Printer. This volume always bears the name of the Governor General on the title page.

Non-Official Editions

There are a number of editions of the Acts which have been published by commercial firms specializing in such publications. The two Canadian firms are Canada Law Book Limited and The Carswell Company Limited, both in the Toronto area. The *Canada statute citator*¹⁵ which arranges the statutes in strict alphabetical order is one such publication. It gives the *Revised Statutes* 1970 chapter number and any changes, section by section, which may have occurred. For cases held in connection with an Act *Canada statute annotation*¹⁶ has to be used. In this work the statutes also are arranged in alphabetical order. For each statute a short historical note indicating its origins and subsequent appearance in successive revisions. Should an Act in the *Revised Statutes* 1970 have had its origins in more than one Act that information is indicated. Where cases have been decided, the information is contained in the specific section. The section is headed in bold face type. The work also contains an "Alphabetical list of Statutes" and a "Table of cases".

In addition to the work on the statutes as a whole a number of works have been published dealing with a specific law. The criminal code is a good example. One work undertaken by Carswell Company was published in 1965.¹⁷ Two up-to-date works by Tremeeear one on the criminal code¹⁸ and the other on criminal annotations¹⁹ must be used together. The first includes a "Table of contents" and a "Table of concordance" which sets out each section number in the Criminal Code, R.S.C. 1970, c.C-34 together with its counterpart in 1953-54, c.51 as amended. The second work contains a "Table of cases" arranged in alphabetical order, review of the period (1952-53-1979) in addition to the main work.

In addition to the above works the Department of Justice has con-

solidated the criminal code statutes²⁰ which has been published by the government. It contains a statement "For reference only. Does not have parliamentary sanction. Original statutes to be used for all purposes of interpreting or applying the law". These were published in the bilingual format with English and French in parallel columns.

OFFICIAL REVISED STATUTES

The Statutes have been revised five times since Confederation: 1886,²¹ 1906,²² 1927,²³ 1952,²⁴ and 1970.²⁵ Prior to the 1970 revision separate English and French editions of the revisions had been published. The 1970 edition is bilingual with English and French in parallel columns. Also prior to 1970 there had been appendices, supplements and an index. However these were published as part of the numbered volumes. In 1970 these parts were published in separately unnumbered volumes. Both the bound volumes and the magnetic tape of the machine readable data base were tabled in the House of Commons which was a first in the history of the Canadian Parliament.

The Appendix²⁶ in bilingual format contains three appendices: history and disposal of Acts; Constitutional Acts and documents; and Canadian Bill of Rights.

The First Supplement²⁷ contains: some forty-nine amendments and additions to the Acts contained in the *Revised Statutes of Canada*, 1970 and Acts enacted during the Second Session of the Twenty-eighth Parliament (1969-70); and Schedule A, being a schedule of Acts and parts of Acts repealed by the *Revised Statutes of Canada*, 1970. It is published in the bilingual format.

A Second Supplement,²⁸ published in 1972 contains: amendments to Acts contained in the *Revised Statutes of Canada*, 1970 enacted during the Third Session of the Twenty-eighth Parliament commencing on the 8th day of October 1970; and Schedule A, being a schedule of Acts and parts of Acts repealed by the 2nd Supplement of the *Revised Statutes of Canada*, 1970. Appendix I of the appendix volume is replaced by history and disposal of Acts contained in Supple-

ment 2. This volume also contains a separate English and French Table of Public Statutes showing all the chapters of the *Revised Statutes*, 1970 with amendments and new Acts from January 1, 1970.

The index volume²⁹ contains a separate alphabetical index in English and in French.

At the time of the federation of the provinces in 1867 all Acts enforced at that time were to remain in force until amended or repealed.³⁰ When the Statutes were revised in 1886 there were a number of such Acts of a public nature which had not been repealed and were not repealed in 1886. A separate volume containing these Acts was published in 1887.³¹

The *British North America Act*, 1867 has been revised several times. These amendments with other statutes and Orders in Council have been compiled by Ollivier and published by the King's Printer. The first compilation was published in 1943³² with a further edition in 1962.³³

INDEXES AND TABLES TO STATUTES

Each volume of Statutes contains an index to the Acts which have been passed during the session. These are the only official indexes to the Statutes. In addition to these, a number of cumulated indexes have been compiled and published both by the Queen's Printer and by commercial firms. These have been listed following the footnotes to this chapter.

FOOTNOTES

- ¹ 31 Victoria, 1867, c.1.
- ² *ibid.* s.4.
- ³ *ibid.* s.9.
- ⁴ *ibid.* s.10.
- ⁵ *ibid.* s.13.
- ⁶ *ibid.* s.15.
- ⁷ 35 Victoria, 1872, c.1, s.1.
- ⁸ *Revised Statutes*, 1886, c.2.
- ⁹ 15-16 George V, 1925, c.22, s.11.

- ¹⁰ 17 Elizabeth II, 1968, c.2, s.11.
- ¹¹ Canada. Laws, statutes, etc. *Acts of the Parliament of Canada/Lois du Parlement du Canada*, 1867—Ottawa: Queen's Printer for Canada, 1867—
Title varies: 1867–1872, *Statutes of Canada*; 1873–1951, *Acts of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada*; 1951–1967-68, *Acts of the Parliament of Canada*; 1968-69—*Acts of the Parliament of Canada/Lois du Parlement du Canada*.
- ¹² 31 Victoria, 1867, c.1, s.1.
- ¹³ *Canada gazette, Part III*, v.1—1974—Ottawa: Queen's Printer for Canada, 1974—
- ¹⁴ 19–20–21 Elizabeth II, 1970–71–72, c.38.
- ¹⁵ *Canada statute citator*. R.S.C. 1970 edition. Agincourt, Ontario: Canada Law Book Limited, 1976, 2 v. looseleaf.
- ¹⁶ Ryan, Leonard J. *Canada statute annotations*. R.S.C. 1970 edition: being a compilation of case annotations to the *Revised Statutes* covering the period 1941 to 1971. Agincourt, Ontario: Canada Law Book Limited, 1976. civ, 523 p.
- ¹⁷ Canada. Laws, statutes, etc. *The criminal code* 1953–54 (Can.) Ch.51 as amended to 1965. Toronto: The Carswell Company Limited [c1965] 422, 53 p.
- ¹⁸ Tremeeear, W.J. *Tremeeear's 1979 criminal code* and miscellaneous statutes (as amended to January 1, 1979) Toronto: The Carswell Company Limited, 1979. xiv, 602 p.
- ¹⁹ Tremeeear, W.J. *Tremeeear's 1964–1979 criminal annotations* by Leonard J. Ryan (being a 1964–1979 supplement to Tremeeear's annotated criminal code, sixth edition) Toronto: The Carswell Company Limited, 1979. xlvii, 858 p.
- ²⁰ Canada. Laws, statutes, etc. *Office consolidation of the criminal code and selected statutes/Codification administrative du code criminel et des lois connexes*. Prepared under the direction of the Minister of Justice. [Ottawa: Information Canada, 1973] 5 v.
- ²¹ Canada. Laws, statutes, etc. *Revised Statutes of Canada*. Proclaimed and published under the authority of the Act 49 Vict., chap.4, A.D. 1886. Ottawa: Brown Chamberlin, law printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1886–1887. 2 v
- ²² Canada. Laws, statutes, etc. *Revised Statutes of Canada*. Proclaimed and published under the authority of the Act 3 Edward VII, chap.61(1903). Ottawa: Samuel Edward Dawson, law printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1907. 4 v.
- ²³ Canada. Laws, statutes, etc. *Revised Statutes of Canada*, 1927. Proclaimed and published under the authority of the Act, chap.65 of the Statutes of Canada, 1924. Ottawa: Frederick Albert Acland, law printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1927–1928. 5 v.
- ²⁴ Canada. Laws, statutes, etc. *Revised Statutes of Canada* 1952. Proclaimed and published under the authority of the Act, chapter 67 of the Statutes of Canada 1948 as amended by chapter 23 of the Statutes of Canada 1951 second Session. Ottawa: Edmond Cloutier, 1952–1953. 6 v.
- ²⁵ Canada. Laws, statutes, etc. *Revised Statutes of Canada 1970/Statuts révisés du Canada 1970*. Proclaimed and published under the authority of chapter 48 of the Statutes of Canada, 1964–65. Ottawa: Queen's Printer for Canada, 1970. 7 v.
- ²⁶ ———. Appendices. Ottawa: Queen's Printer for Canada, 1970. xii, 460 p.
- ²⁷ ———. *First supplement*. Ottawa: Queen's Printer for Canada, 1970. xvi, 1201 p.

- 28 _____ . *Second supplement*. Ottawa: Queen's Printer for Canada, 1972. xx, 622 p.
- 29 _____ . *Index*. Ottawa: Queen's Printer for Canada, 1973. 448,515 p.
- 30 U.K. Act 30–31 Victoria, 1867, c.3, s.12.
- 31 Canada. Laws, statutes, etc. *Acts of the legislatures of the provinces* now comprised in the Dominion and of Canada, which are of a public nature and are not repealed by the *Revised Statutes of Canada* for the reasons set forth in Schedule B to the said *Revised Statutes*. Ottawa: Brown Chamberlin, law printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1887. xv, 1171, 30 p.
- 32 Ollivier, Maurice. *British North America Acts* and amendments (together with other Acts and orders in council relating to the constitution of Canada and of its provinces) 1867–1943 (with prefix containing text of Quebec resolutions, 1864, and London resolutions, 1866). Ottawa: Edmond Cloutier, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1943. 357 p.
- 33 Ollivier, Maurice. *British North America Acts* and selected statutes, 1867–1962. Ottawa [Roger Duhamel, Queen's Printer, 1962] 662 p.

LIST OF CUMULATED UNOFFICIAL INDEXES AND TABLES TO THE STATUTES OF CANADA

- Bligh, Harris H. and Todd, Walter. *The Dominion law index*, embracing all the legislation of the Dominion Parliament and such unrepealed provincial enactments: and Imperial statutes, treaties and orders as bear a special relation to Canada, down to and including the year 1890. Toronto: Carswell & Co., 1891. 176 p.
- _____. 2d ed. (1867–1897). Toronto: Canada Law Journal Company, 1898. 235 p.
- _____. 3d ed. (1867–1914) Toronto: The Carswell Company Limited, 1915. 549 p.
- Todd worked only on the first two editions.
- Canada. Laws, statutes, etc. (Indexes) *Alphabetical index of the statutes*. [Ottawa: 1873?] 188 p.
- _____. *Index to Dominion and provincial statutes*, from the earliest times down to 1916. Montreal: J. Lovell & Son, Limited, 1918. 1013 p.
- _____. *Index to private Acts* 1867–1916. [Ottawa: Joseph de Labroquerie Taché, law printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1916] 89 p.
- Canadian abridgment. *Table of statutes judicially considered in Canadian reports*, covering reports up to December 31, 1974. Toronto: The Carswell Company Limited, 1977. 2 v.
- Currier, J.E.W. *Index to railway legislation* of the Dominion of Canada from 1867 to 1897 inclusive. Ottawa: 1898. 120 p.

- Dubreuil, J.F. *The reference book*, being a detailed index of all public and private statutes and orders in council contained therein passed by the Canadian Parliament and by the legislatures in the several Canadian provinces since Confederation, down to and including the year 1887. 2d ed. Montreal: A. Periard, 1888. vii, 408 p.
- Ewart, John S. *Index of the statutes*; being an alphabetical index of all the public statutes passed by the legislatures of the late Province of Canada, the Dominion of Canada, and the province of Ontario subsequent to consolidation and down to and inclusive of the year 1871. Toronto: Rowsell & Hutchison, 1872. 158 p.
- _____. 2d ed. to 1873. Toronto: R. Carswell, 1874.
- This edition includes Quebec to 1872.
- _____. *Index to the statutes* being an alphabetical index of all the public statutes passed by the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada from 1874 to 1878, inclusive; by the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, from 1874 to the Revised Statutes; and by the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, from 1873 to 1876 inclusive; and of all orders in council and other matters which have been published with the Statutes. Toronto: Rowsell & Hutchison, 1878. 99 p.
- Frémont, Jules. *Compendium of Dominion laws of Canada*, 1867–1883, in force on the first day of January, 1884, indicating amendments, repeals, etc. with index. Montreal: A. Periard, 1884. 211 p.
- Ollivier, Maurice. *Index local and private acts* Dominion of Canada 1867–1941, followed by a table of public statutes 1907 to 1942 showing all the chapters of the *Revised Statutes*, 1927, with amendments thereto, and certain public acts and amendments thereto from 1907 to 1942. Ottawa: Edmond Cloutier, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1942. 131, xvi p.
- _____. First supplement. . . showing all private acts (with the exception of divorce acts) passed by the Parliament of Canada from 1942 to 1955. Ottawa: Edmond Cloutier, Queen's Printer, 1955. 9 p.
- Stevens, James G. *An index to the statutes of Canada* and to the proclamations, orders and regulations in Council, treaties, etc. from the First Session of Parliament to the year 1875, inclusive. Saint Stephen, N.B.: The Saint Croix Printing and Publishing Company, 1876. 87 p.
- Stewart, A. McNaughton. *Index to Dominion and provincial statutes* from the earliest period down to and including the year 1900. Montreal: J. Lovell & Son, 1901. 432 p.
- _____. Rev. ed. to 1902. [Montreal? 1902?] 589 p.
- _____. To 1st July, 1909. Montreal: J. Lovell & Son, Limited, 1910. 745 p.

Wickstead, G.W. *Classified table of public general statutes of Canada* wholly or partly in force at the end of the Session of 1877, with notices of those repealed or expired or effete by the accomplishment of their purpose. Ottawa: MacLean, Roger & Co. [1878] 12 p.

Wickstead, Richard John. *Index to the Acts* of the Dominion of Canada down to and including those of Session 48–49 Vict. (1885) and to the Acts of the Imperial Parliament, treaties and Her Majesty's Orders in Council affecting Canada, printed with the Canadian statutes. Ottawa: MacLean, Roger & Co., 1886. 52 p.

_____. *Table of the statutes of the Dominion of Canada*, and the *British North America Act*, 1867, shewing [sic] the Acts they amend, or by which they are amended; with an alphabetical index to the same, and an index to Imperial Statutes affecting Canada, and wholly or partially in force. Ottawa: MacLean, Roger & Co., 1874. 108 p.

_____. *Table of the statutes of the Dominion of Canada* and the *British North America Act*, 1867, showing the Acts they amend or affect, or by which they are amended or affected. Ottawa: MacLean, Roger & Co., 1887. 162 p.

CHAPTER 9

Commissions of Inquiry and Task Forces

ROYAL COMMISSIONS

Royal Commissions, or Commissions of inquiry as they are now more frequently known as, are an *ad hoc* advisory organization transplanted from Great Britain in 1868. The prefix “royal” testifies to the fact that the authority giving origin to the commission is the executive (Cabinet) acting in the name of the Queen. The provincial governments may also establish Royal Commissions of inquiry. Unlike Great Britain, where it is required that each commission be established under a distinctive statute, Canada, at both the federal and provincial levels, may establish a commission under a general *Inquiries Act*¹ by issuing an Order in Council, under the Great Seal of Canada. The terms of reference, powers and name(s) of the commissioner(s) are contained in the Order in Council which is published in the *Canada gazette Part 1*. The government is not in any way required to accept the recommendations or to pass any legislation as a result of the recommendations contained in the report. This might be considered a fundamental problem with Royal Commissions and the fact that once the final report is in the commission ceases to exist.

Doern² lists six purposes for establishing a Royal Commission:

- (a) To secure information as a basis for legislative policy;

- (b) To educate the public or the legislature, that is to generate pressure for intended legislation;
- (c) To sample public opinion, the "trial balloon" function;
- (d) To investigate the judicial or administrative functions of government;
- (e) To permit the voicing of grievances;
- (f) To enable the government to postpone action on a politically embarrassing question.

There are a number of one man commissions such as the *Commission of Inquiry into the Automotive Industry* established in June 1978. Commissions are often known by the name of the person heading up the Commission such as the *Grain Handling and Transportation Commission* appointed in 1975 with Emmett Hall, the chief commissioner, Many of the chairmen of commissions are appointed from the Bench while the Bar will supply the counsel.

A fairly recent trend appears to be developing: to use public hearings less and to commission reports to be prepared by experts in the area of the terms of reference of the commission. Commissions when set up almost appear like small government departments under the direct control of the Treasury Board.

There appears to be two broad categories of inquiries: those which need to be dealt with only once due to the nature of the problem, such as the "disorders at Halifax. . .on the declaration of victory over Germany on the 7th and 8th May, 1945"; and those which keep recurring such as transportation which had seven commissions of inquiry between 1868 and 1966.

Commissions do not cease when Parliament is prorogued or even when Parliament is dissolved. A recent example of this is the *Commission of Inquiry Concerning Certain Activities of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police* which was appointed on July 6, 1977 and has seen two dissolutions of Parliament, one March 26, 1979, the other December 13, 1979.

Since commissions originate outside of Parliament by Order in Council the report is addressed to His Excellency the Governor General in Council. It is tabled in the House of Commons by Command of His Excellency the Governor General, by one of the Ministers.

Once tabled the Royal Commission is assigned a sessional paper number.

An excellent reference work on Royal Commissions from 1868 to 1966 was compiled by George F. Henderson.³ Each entry contains the title of the commission, date of appointment, Order in Council, P.C. number, the Minister recommending the commission, commissioner(s), report title, when tabled in the House, sessional paper number, whether or not public meetings were held and whether there are any supplementary reports, or studies commissioned. There is also a comprehensive index. Henderson was unable to locate a copy of a number of reports. Micromedia Limited⁴ has undertaken a further study and has been successful in locating some of these reports in the Public Archives of Canada. Micromedia has used the number assigned to the report by Henderson which makes it easy to determine which of the unlocated reports have been located. In some instances only a manuscript copy was located.

Another very good source of information on Royal Commissions is the *Canada year book* beginning with the 1936 edition. That year a note stated: "As this is the first list of this nature published in the *Year book*, reports of important Royal Commissions back to 1884 have been included".⁵ A price is given for those in print. This list also included British Royal Commissions having a bearing on Canada. A yearly list of Royal Commissions continued to be published each year to 1970/71. In the 1974⁶ *Year book* Royal Commissions are again reported. However there is only one for that year. The following year of the seven appointed between May 1, 1970 and April 30, 1975 only one commission is listed as a Royal Commission.⁷ In the 1976/77 *Year book*⁸ of nine commissions established between April 30, 1975 and June 28, 1976 again only one is listed as a Royal Commission. Indeed Royal Commissions now may well be called simply "commissions of inquiry".

Chronological List of Commissions, 1967-1979

Following is a list of commissions of inquiry which have been ap-

pointed under the *Inquiries Act* between 1967 and August 1979. The information is taken from a list prepared by Denise Ledoux, Information and Reference Branch, Library of Parliament. Both the English and French titles are included. The first date is the date of appointment. The second date is the date of the report. The name in brackets is that of the chairman of the commission. The sessional paper number is also given for those reports tabled in the House. It can be noted that several reports were not tabled. Where pagination is shown it is for the final report.

Royal Commission on the Status of Women in Canada/Commission royale d'enquête sur la situation de la femme au Canada 1967-1970. xii, 488 p.

(Mrs. John Bird) s.p. 283-4/104.

Commission of Inquiry on Administration of Justice in the Hay River Area of the Northwest Territories/Commission d'enquête sur l'administration de la justice dans la région de Hay River, Territoires du Nord-Ouest 1967-1968. 112 [32] p.

(William George Morrow) s.p. nil. (This report was tabled in the Senate).

Task Force on Agriculture/Commission de planification de l'agriculture canadienne. *Canadian agriculture in the seventies* 1967-1969. xxi, 475 p.

(David L. MacFarlane) s.p. 282-4/203.

Commission of Inquiry into the Non-Medical Use of Drugs/ Commission d'enquête sur l'usage de drogues a des fins non médicales 1969-1973. xxvi, 1148 p.

(Gerald LeDain) s.p. 282-4/105; s.p. 284-4/105; s.p. 291-4/105.

Prices and Incomes Commission/Commission d'enquête sur les prix et les revenus 1969-1972. 1 v. (various pagings).

(John Humphrey Young) s.p. 284-7/10.

Indian Claims Commission/Commission d'étude des revendications des indiens 1969-1977. v, 116 p.

(Lloyd I. Barber) s.p. nil.

Royal Commission [on] Pollution of Canadian Waters by Oil and Formal Investigation into Grounding of Steam Tanker "Ar-

row"/Commission royale d'enquête sur la pollution des eaux canadiennes par les hydrocarbures et enquête officielle sur l'échouement du pétrolier a vapeur "Arrow" 1970-1971. 1 v. (various pagings)

(Gordon L.S. Hart) s.p. nil.

Commission of Inquiry into Mail Transport in Montreal/Commission d'enquête sur le transport du courrier a Montréal 1970. 10 leaves.

(H. Carl Goldenberg) s.p. nil.

Foreign Claims Commission/Commission des réclamations étrangères 1970.

(Thane A. Campbell) s.p. nil.

Food Prices Review Board/Commission de surveillance du prix des produits alimentaires 1973-1976. vii, 114, 120, vii p. Bilingual.

(Mrs. Beryl A. Plumptre) s.p. nil.

Airport Inquiry Commission/Commission d'enquête sur l'aéroport 1973-1975? vii, 723 p.

(Hugh F. Gibson) s.p. 301-4/60; s.p. 301-4/60A.

Advisory Commission on Parliamentary Accommodation/Commission consultative des locaux parlementaires 1974-1976. vii, 133 p.

(Douglas C. Abbott) s.p. 302-4/123.

Steel Profits Inquiry/Enquête sur les bénéfices de la sidérurgie 1974. iii, 162 p.

(Willard Z. Estey) s.p. nil.

Commission of Inquiry into the Marketing of Beef and Veal/Commission d'enquête sur la mise en marché du boeuf et du veau 1975-1976. xv, 192 [70] p.

(Maxwell Weir Mackenzie) s.p. 301-4/83.

Grain Handling and Transportation Commission/Commission d'enquête sur la manutention et le transport des grains 1975-1977. 3 v.

(Emmett Hall) s.p. 302-4/124; s.p. 302-4/124A; s.p. 303-4/124.

Commission on the Costs of Transporting Grain by Rail/ Commis-

sion d'enquête sur les coûts du transport du grain par rail 1975-1977. 2 v.

(Carl M. Snavely) s.p. 302-4/122; s.p. 303-4/122.

Royal Commission on Concentration of Corporate Power in Canada/
Commission royal d'enquête sur les groupements de sociétés 1975-1978. xxv, 450 p.

(Robert Broughton Bryce) s.p. 303-4/110.

Commission of Inquiry into the Fiscal Management and Control of
Air Canada/Enquête sur Air Canada 1975. vii, 312 p.

(Willard Zebedee Estey) s.p. 301-4/116.

Interim Anti-Inflation Board/Commission provisoire de lutte contre
l'inflation 1975.

(Jean-Luc Pépin) s.p. nil. (No report was published)

Commission of Inquiry into the Circumstances Surrounding the
Crash of a Lockheed L188 Aircraft, Registration CF-PAB, in the
vicinity of Rea Point, in the Northwest Territories, on the 30th
day of October, 1974/Commission d'enquête sur les circon-
stances entourant l'écrasement, le 30 octobre 1974, d'un avion
Lockheed L188, enregistrement CF-PAB, survenu à proximit  de
Rea Point, dans les territoires du Nord-Ouest 1975.

(William Alexander Stevenson) s.p. nil.

Commission of Inquiry into Bilingual Air Traffic Services in Que-
bec/Commission d'enquête sur le bilinguisme dans les services
de controle de la circulation aerienne au Qu bec 1976-1977.
vii, 130, vii, 142 p. Bilingual.

(W.R. Sinclair, Julien Chouinard, D.V. Heald) s.p.
302-4/125.

Royal Commission on Financial Management and Accountability in
the Government of Canada/Commission royale sur la gestion
financi re et l'imputabilit  1976-1979. x, 586 p.

(Allen Thomas Lambert) s.p. 303-4/121.

West Coast Oil Ports Inquiry/Enquête sur les ports petroliers de la
cote ouest 1977-1978.

(Andrew R. Thompson) s.p. nil.

Special Inquirer for Elder Indians' Testimony/[Commissaire charg 
de recueillir les temoignages des indiens ag s] 1977.

(Lloyd Barber) s.p. nil.

- Commission of Inquiry into Newfoundland Transportation/ Commission d'enquête sur le transport à terre-neuve 1977-1978. 2 v.
(Arthur Sullivan) s.p. nil.
- Task Force on Canadian Unity/Commission de l'unité canadienne 1977-1979. 3 v.
(Jean-Luc Pépin, co-chairman, John P. Robarts, co-chairman) s.p. 304-4/144; s.p. 304-4/144A.
- Commission of Inquiry Concerning Certain Activities of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police/Commission d'enquête sur certaines activités de la gendarmerie royale du Canada 1977-
(David C. McDonald) s.p. nil.
- Commission of Inquiry into the Automotive Industry/Commission d'enquête sur l'industrie de l'automobile 1978. xii, 250 p.
(S. Simon Reisman) s.p. 304-4/105.
- National Commission on Inflation/Commission nationale de l'inflation 1979.
(Harold A. Renouf) s.p. nil. No report published. Commission disbanded.
- Commission of Inquiry into Certain Allegations Concerning Commercial Practices of the Canadian Dairy Commission/Commission d'enquête sur certaines allegations concernant des transactions de la commission canadienne du lait 1979-
(Hugh F. Gibson) s.p. nil.

TASK FORCES

The use of a task force to gather information was introduced into Canada in 1963 by Walter Gordon.⁹ The early task forces relied on expertise outside of the Government. Now they may still rely on outside expertise but government public service employees and even Cabinet Ministers may be members.¹⁰

When the group is established specific boundaries may be set regarding the length of deliberations and the expendable budget. One

of the very real problems is that they are not required either by convention or statute to publish their reports or make accessible the research studies on which they base their recommendations. Indeed it was confirmed in the House of Commons on July 4, 1969 that task force reports do not have to be made public whereas Royal Commission reports do have to be made public.¹¹

In May, 1969 of forty-five task forces in existence eighteen were operating directly under the Office of the Prime Minister, or the Privy Council Office.¹²

While there is no requirement to publish the reports of task forces a number of reports have been published as well as the independent studies commissioned by the Task Force. An excellent example of this is the Task Force on Labour Relations under the chairmanship of H.D. Woods.¹³ Not only was a final report published but numerous draft studies and at least twenty-three research studies. While this is not the normal procedure two task forces have been established under Part I of the *Inquiries Act* and thus the reports were not only published but tabled in the House of Commons. The first was the Task Force on Agriculture appointed in September, 1967 (listed above under Royal Commissions) while ten years later on July 5, 1977 the Task Force on Canadian Unity was established (also listed above under Royal Commissions).

Following is a select list of task force reports which have been published, but not necessarily tabled in the House of Commons.

CBC Task Force on the Status of Women. *Women in the CBC*. Canadian Broadcasting Corporation 1974-1975. x, 196 p.

(Catherine MacIver) s.p. nil.

Canadian Computer/Communications Task Force: *Branching out* 1972. 2 v.

(H.J. von Baeyer) s.p. nil.

Task Force on Equal Pay. *Equal pay for equal value*. Canadian Human Rights Commission 1977-1978. 35,46 p. Bilingual.

(Rita Cadieux) s.p. nil.

Task Force on Government Information. *To know and be known* 1969. 2 v.

(D'Iberville Fortier) s.p. 4/201.

- Task Force on Housing and Urban Development 1969. 85 p.
(Paul Hellyer) s.p. 1969, no.279.
- Task Force on Northern Oil Development. Economic Impact Committee 1972. 1 v. (various pagings).
(No chairman listed) s.p. nil.
- Task Force on Petro-Canada 1979. 48 p.
(Don McDougall) s.p. nil.
- Task Force on Privacy and Computers 1972. 236 p.
(R.J. Gwyn and E.R. Olson, co-directors) s.p. nil.
- Task Force on Release of Inmates 1973. viii, 78, viii, 91 p. Bilingual.
(James K. Hugessen) s.p. nil.
- Task Force on Sports for Canadians 1968–1969 1969. 111 p.
(W. Harold Rea) s.p. nil.
- Task Force on the Philatelic Product 1969. 18, 11 leaves.
(Gordon Cunningham) s.p. nil.
- Task Force on the Structure of Canadian Industry 1967–1968. 427 p.
(Melville H. Watkins) s.p. 1968–69 no.46 F.
- Task Force Operation Oil. Clean-up of the Arrow oil spill in Chedabucto Bay 1970. 3 v.
(P.D. McTaggart-Cowan) s.p. nil.
- Task Force reports on the cost of health services 1969. 3 v.
(Joseph W. Willard) s.p. nil.

FOOTNOTES

- ¹ *Revised Statutes*, 1970, c.1-13.
- ² Doern, G. Bruce. "The role of Royal Commissions in the general policy process and in federal-provincial relations". *Canadian Public Administration* 10: 417–433, 1967.
- ³ Henderson, George Fletcher. *Federal Royal Commissions in Canada 1867–1966: a checklist* [Toronto] University of Toronto Press [c1967] xvi, 212 p.
- ⁴ Micromedia Limited. *Guide to microform edition of the Reports of the Royal Commissions of Canada 1867–1966: a supplement to Henderson Federal Royal Commissions of Canada 1867–1966: a checklist*. [Toronto: Micromedia] 12 p. typewritten.
- ⁵ *Canada year book: an annual review of economic, social and political developments in Canada*. v.1– 1905– Ottawa: Supply and Services Canada 1906– (1936, p.1105)

- ⁶ *ibid.* 1974 (p.105).
⁷ *ibid.* 1975 (p.106).
⁸ *ibid.* 1976/77 (p.124).
⁹ Wilson, V. Seymour. "The role of royal commissions and task forces". In Doern, G. Bruce and Aucoin, Peter. *The structure of policy-making in Canada*. [Toronto] Macmillan of Canada [c1971] 292 p. (p.113–129).
¹⁰ Schindeler, Fred and Lanphier, C. Michael. "Social science research and participatory democracy in Canada". *Canadian Public Administration* 12: 481–498, 1969.
¹¹ Canada. Parliament. House of Commons. *Debates*, July 4, 1969, p.10841.
¹² Schindeler and Lanphier (p.497).
¹³ Task Force on Labour Relations. *Canadian industrial relations*. [Ottawa] Privy Council Office, 1968. xi, 250 p.
Chairman: H.D. Woods.

In addition to the references listed in the footnotes the following works are very useful:

- Callard, Keith. *Commissions of Inquiry in Canada, 1867–1949*. Ottawa: Privy Council Office, 1950. 67 leaves. (unpublished).
Courtney, John C. *Canadian Royal Commissions of Inquiry 1946 to 1962: an investigation of an executive instrument of inquiry*. Durham, North Carolina: 1964. vii, 207 leaves.
Ph.D. thesis Duke University.
Courtney, John C. "In defence of Royal Commissions". *Canadian Public Administration* 12: 199–212, 1969.
Tait, Gary. *Information relating to Royal Commissions, Public Inquiries and Task Forces, 1965–1976*. Ottawa: Research Branch, Library of Parliament, 1977. 2 parts (103,99 p. unpublished).

CHAPTER 10

Delegated Legislation and Administrative Tribunals

DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Delegated legislation arises when Parliament, by statute, confers upon an outside authority the right to make rules, regulations, etc. which have the force of law. This right may be conferred upon the Governor in Council (Cabinet) or upon a Minister of the Crown.

Delegated legislation has been particularly prevalent during war time when Parliament has been unable to cope with the greatly increased work load. In 1914 Parliament passed an Act known as the *War Measures Act* which gave the Governor in Council the power to make orders and regulations which he believed advisable for the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada. This statute further spelled out the areas in which regulations could be made:

- (a) censorship and the control and suppression of publications, writings, maps, plans, photographs, communications and means of communication;
- (b) arrest, detention, exclusion and deportation;
- (c) control of the harbours, ports and territorial waters of Canada and the movements of vessels;
- (d) transportation by land, air, or water and the control of the transport of persons and things;
- (e) trading, exportation, importation, production and manufacture;
- (f) appropriation, control, forfeiture and disposition of property and the use thereof.

All orders and regulations made were to have the force of law and were to be enforced by such courts, officers and authorities as the

Governor in Council prescribed. The Act did not, however, make any provision for publishing the orders and regulations.

When the Second World War broke out in 1939 the above Act, which had been incorporated into the *Revised Statutes* 1927, was invoked.² Thus once again the Governor in Council was permitted to make rules and regulations thus relieving Parliament of the task of passing legislation on the items enumerated in the Act.

Just what constitutes delegated legislation has caused confusion in that various terms have been used such as orders, rules, regulations, etc. In an "Act to provide for the examination, publication and scrutiny of regulations and other statutory instruments" passed May 19, 1971, known as the *Statutory Instruments Act*³ several definitions are useful. The Act defines regulation as a statutory instrument:

- (i) made in the exercise of a legislative power conferred by or under an Act of Parliament or;
- (ii) for the contravention of which a penalty, fine or imprisonment is prescribed by or under an Act of Parliament and includes a rule, order or regulation governing the practice or procedure in any proceedings before a judicial or quasi-judicial body established by or under an Act of Parliament, and any instrument described as a regulation in any other Act of Parliament.

The Act further defines Regulation-making authority as "any authority authorized to make regulations", and a statutory instrument as:

any rule, order, regulation, ordinance, direction, form, tariff of costs or fees, letters patent, commission, warrant, proclamation, by-law, resolution or other instrument issued, made or established: (i) in the execution of a power conferred by or under an Act of Parliament; (ii) by or under the authority of the Governor in Council.

Thus delegated legislation is conferred under a variety of terms.

Procedure for Statutory Instruments

By Order in Council (P.C. 5355) dated December 30, 1946 the following procedure which was to come into effect on January 1, 1947 was laid down:

every Minister of the Crown, department, board, agency or officer having authority to make any order, rule or regulation of a legislative character or of an administrative character having general effect of imposing a penalty, shall forthwith upon making of any such order, rule or regulation, transmit three cer-

tified copies thereof (two in English and one in French) to the Clerk of the Privy Council.

A registry was to be maintained in the Privy Council Office of all certified copies of:

- (a) all proclamations and all orders, rules and regulations of the Governor in Council, including minutes of Council and of Treasury Board, of a legislative character or of an administrative character having general effect or imposing a penalty;
- (b) all orders, rules and regulations of a legislative character or of an administrative character having general effect or imposing a penalty, made by Ministers of the Crown;
- (c) all orders. . . made by a government department, board, agency or officer who may have authority to make such enactments;
- (d) such other orders, rules and regulations, from time to time, by the Governor in Council.

Such proclamations, orders, rules and regulations which had been registered were to be compiled and edited by the Clerk of the Privy Council for printing and publishing by the King's Printer in Part II of the *Canada gazette* entitled *Statutory Orders and Regulations*. An edition was to be published on the second and fourth Wednesday of every month, in a form analogous to that of the *Statutes of Canada*. Separate editions were to be published in English and French.⁴

On July 20, 1949 the above Order in Council was amended by Order in Council P.C. 3605 *Statutory Orders and Regulations Order 1949*⁵ in which "statutory order" is defined as "an order, rule, regulation or proclamation of a legislative or administrative character and in either case having general effect or imposing a penalty".

In an Act passed on June 30, 1950⁶ concerning the publication of statutory regulations the Clerk of the Privy Council was required to assign a number to each regulation. The same number was to be assigned to both the English and French version. The Act also provided that the prefix SOR (Statutory Orders and Regulations) should be used followed by the year with the number in numerical sequence. This form was to be used for citing the regulation (i.e. SOR/78-1 is for the first regulation to be registered in 1978).

On May 19, 1971 the *Statutory Instruments Act* was passed⁷ in which a number of changes were enacted. Three copies in both English and French of a proposed regulation must be forwarded to the Clerk of the Privy Council by the regulation-making authority. Upon

receipt the Clerk of the Privy Council in consultation with the Deputy Minister of Justice is to examine the proposed regulation to ensure that:

- (a) it is authorized by the statute;
- (b) it does not trespass unduly on existing rights and freedoms and is not, in any case, inconsistent with the purposes and provisions of the *Canadian Bill of Rights*;
- (d) the form and draftsmanship of the proposed regulation are in accordance with established standards.

One copy of each of the official language versions of a regulation which is submitted to the Clerk of the Privy Council, other than a regulation made or approved by the Governor in Council must be certified by the regulation-making authority to be a true copy.⁸

Every regulation and every statutory instrument that is required by or under any Act of Parliament to be published in the *Canada gazette* and is so published and every statutory instrument or other document directed or authorized by the Clerk of the Privy Council to be published in the *Canada gazette* is to be registered by the Clerk of the Privy Council.

Regulations are to be published in the *Canada gazette* within twenty-three days after copies in both official languages have been registered.⁹ Certain classes of regulations are exempt from both registration and publication in the *Canada gazette* such as: Instructions to the Trade, under the *Canadian Wheat Board Act*; Canadian Forces Administrative Orders, Canadian Forces Supplementary Orders, and Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Canadian Forces (1968 Revision) under the *National Defence Act*; and Commissioner's Standing Orders, under the *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act*.¹⁰

In order to ensure that the Members of the Senate and House of Commons are made aware of all regulations each Member of both Houses receives a free copy of the *Canada gazette, Part II*.

Over the past several years both individuals and groups of Canadians have expressed concern about the growth of government regulation particularly in the economic sphere. Thus at the Federal-Provincial Conference of First Ministers on the economy held February 13-15, 1978;

it was agreed that the whole matter of economic regulation at all levels of gov-

ernment should be referred to the Economic Council of Canada for recommendations for action in consultation with the provinces and the private sector.

In November 1979 the Economic Council issued an interim report.¹¹

Annual Volumes

Prior to 1939 there had been no systematic method of publishing Orders in Council. However, between 1877 and 1920 certain Orders had been published with the annual Statutes (see Chapter 8). A separate volume had been published in 1874¹² and a consolidation in 1889.¹³ Some Orders in Council also had been published in the *Canada gazette*. At a meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council held January 13th, 1940 a report was presented in which the Minister (of National Defence) recommended:

that he be authorized to undertake the compilation and publication of all Proclamations, and of all Orders in Council passed under the provisions of the *War Measures Act*. . . having the force of Statutes; that all such Orders in Council passed between August 25, 1939, and December 31, 1939, together with all Proclamations of the same period constitute the first volume.¹⁴

The recommendation was accepted and the first volume was published in 1940.¹⁵ In 1942 the edition changed from a semi-annual to a quarterly edition. Volume one of the edition contained Orders in Council relating to foreign exchange control but beginning in 1940 the Foreign Exchange Control Board published its own orders. Consolidations of the Defence of Canada regulations were also printed separately.¹⁶ Two further editions were published between 1942 and 1946, the first covering the period 1942 to 1945¹⁷ and the second 1945 to 1946.¹⁸

These publications had proved so successful that on December 30, 1946 *The Statutory Orders and Regulations Order 1947* made by Order in Council P.C. 5355 provided for the splitting of the *Canada gazette* into two parts with Part I being entitled "General" and Part II *Statutory Orders and Regulations*. The first issue for 1947 was published on January 8. It retained the volume numbering of Part I. Thus this first issue is numbered volume eighty-one, number one.¹⁹ The entire first issue was devoted to *The Statutory Orders and Regu-*

lations Order 1947. An “extra” was issued the same day to cover SOR/47-6 which incidentally was repeated in its proper sequencing of numbers in the issue for the twenty-second of January.

Consolidations

Under the *Statutory Orders and Regulations Order 1949*²⁰ every regulation-making authority was required to submit to the Clerk of the Privy Council copies or consolidations in English and a copy in French of all statutory orders under their administration which were in effect as of December 31, 1949 for compiling by the Clerk of the Privy Council and printing by the King’s Printer of *Statutory Orders and Regulations, Consolidation 1949*.

Certain exemptions to the above were contained in the Order in Council. Ordinances made by the Commissioner of the Northwest Territory in Council; Commissioner of the Yukon Territory in Council; any rule or order made by a court of record; any order, rule or regulation for the government or administration of the naval, military or air forces of Canada or the Royal Canadian Mounted Police were not to be included in the Consolidation.

The first edition was published in 1950.²¹ It is arranged in alphabetical order according to the short title of the Act showing the regulations applicable to that Act.

In 1952 the *Revised Statutes of Canada* were published. Thus it became desirable to issue a revised *Consolidation of Statutory Orders and Regulations*. A Consolidation was published in 1955. It was published under authority of the *Regulations Act 1950* which came into force on January 1, 1951,²² by Order in Council P.C. 1955-539 and included statutory orders and regulations which were in force on January 1, 1955.²³ All public and general statutes which conferred power to make orders or regulations were included. Orders, regulations and by-laws that related to one locality or were revised and renewed annually were omitted. The same arrangement as had been followed in 1949 was used.

When the *Statutory Instruments Act*²⁴ was passed in 1971 it pro-

vided for revisions and consolidations of regulations. A Committee consisting of the Clerk of the Privy Council, Deputy Minister of Justice and not more than three other persons were to be appointed by the Governor in Council to revise and consolidate the regulations. When the Committee reported in writing that the Consolidation was completed the Governor General may cause a printed Roll thereof, attested under his signature, the signature of the Deputy Minister of Justice to be deposited in the Office of the Clerk of the Privy Council which Roll was to be considered the original of the regulations so consolidated.

Consolidated Regulations of Canada 1978 was published in 1978.²⁵ Each volume has its own table of contents. Included are:

- (a) statutory orders and regulations published in the 1955 Consolidation of *Statutory Orders and Regulations*;
- (b) regulations, statutory instruments and other documents published in Part II of the *Canada gazette* since that date;
- (c) regulations that, prior to the date of coming into force of the *Statutory Instruments Act* (19–20–21 Elizabeth II, 1970–71–72, c.38), were not published in the *Canada gazette* but have been registered after that date with the Clerk of the Privy Council pursuant to section 32 of that Act.

The arrangement follows the arrangement of Statutes in the *Revised Statutes of Canada 1970*, which is basically alphabetical based on the English short title of the Statute. Each regulation has been given a separate chapter number. There are 1624 chapters. The format is bilingual with English and French in parallel columns. The table of contents volume contains two separate tables, one in English and one in French. The index volume gives the short English title of the statute with the French below followed by the regulation in English then the French.

In 1979 a two volume special issue of *Canada gazette Part II*²⁶ was published to update the Consolidation.

Indexes

Under section fourteen of the *Statutory Instruments Act*²⁷ the Clerk of the Privy Council was to prepare and the Queen's Printer publish quarterly a consolidated index of all regulations and amendments to

regulations in force at any time after the end of the preceding calendar year. Actually beginning in 1957 a consolidated index was published annually which included regulations from January 1, 1955. The latest *Consolidated Index of Statutory Instruments* covers the period January 1, 1955 to December 31, 1979. It is bilingual. Each section is divided into three parts: (1) lists the order or regulation and under what Act it was issued; (2) the Acts arranged in alphabetical order giving the regulations under any given Act; (3) the regulations exempt from registration and publication (see figures 15–17 for the English language section).

The *Canada gazette* is listed in both the *Weekly checklist* and *Quarterly catalogue* under Queen's Printer. For Part II special contents are listed for each issue. However the contents are not listed in the index to the *Quarterly catalogue*.

ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNALS

In 1974 Maczko stated that "Legislatures more and more are passing laws that are moving significant areas of the law away from the traditional judicial system to administrative boards".²⁸ Indeed some twelve tribunals, boards or commissions may be found listed in the *Revised Statutes of Canada*, 1970. Several others have been established since that date by further Acts of Parliament. The authority which a tribunal has is assigned to it by an Act of Parliament with regulations which it may propose or which may be made for it by the Governor in Council. Cases coming before a tribunal may be heard in public but at the discretion of the tribunal or chairman can be heard *in camera*. The decisions of the tribunal are final and conclusive and may not go to a higher authority unless it is a question of law or a question of jurisdiction.

Generally the following statement is to be found in the Act which establishes the tribunal:

The Tribunal has, as regards the attendance, swearing and examination of witnesses, the production and inspection of documents, the enforcement of its orders, and other matters necessary or proper for the due exercise of its jurisdiction, all such powers, rights and privileges as are vested in a superior court of record.

I-TABLE OF REGULATIONS, STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS (OTHER THAN REGULATIONS) AND OTHER DOCUMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 1979

This Table provides a reference to regulations, statutory instruments (other than regulations), and other documents that have been made under statutory or other authority and that were in force at any time during the current calendar year.

For instruments in force in other than the current calendar year, that were published in the *Canada Gazette* Part II, reference should be made to the Consolidated Index of December 31st of the year in question.

The instruments are listed alphabetically according to their title, showing the authority under which they were made.

For further information on these instruments, please consult section II where they are listed alphabetically according to their title under the name of the statute pursuant to which they were made, the statutes being listed alphabetically.

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| ATCO Industries Limited Remission Order Financial Administration Act | Adult Occupational Training Regs Adult Occupational Training Act | Aids to the Mobility of the Disabled Regs Excise Tax Act |
| Abandonment of Branch Lines Prohibition Orders Railway Act | Advance Payment for Crops Guarantee Assignments Regs Financial Administration Act | Aids to Navigation Protection Regs Canada Shipping Act |
| Abbotsford Airport Zoning Regs Aeronautics Act | Advance Payments for Crops Regs Advance Payments for Crops Act | Air Regs Aeronautics Act |
| Accession Privileges and Immunities Accession Order (United Nations) Privileges and Immunities (International Organizations) Act | Advances Registry Board for Swine Pensionable Service Order Appropriation Acts | Air Canada and C.N.R. Debt Rearrangement Order Air Canada Act, 1977 |
| Account Verification and Payment Requisition Regs Financial Administration Act | Advertising Material Remission Order Financial Administration Act | Air Canada-Wardair Remission Order Financial Administration Act |
| Accountable Advances Regs Financial Administration Act | Aerodrome Minimum Lighting Order Aeronautics Act | Air Carrier Regs Aeronautics Act National Transportation Act |
| Accountable Education and Travel Advance Regs (Dependants of Members of the Canadian Forces) Financial Administration Act | Aeronautical Communications Standards and Procedures Order Aeronautics Act | Air Carriers Using Large Aeroplanes Order Aeronautics Act |
| Accountable Travel and Moving Advance Regs (Canadian Forces) Financial Administration Act | African Development Fund Privileges and Immunities Order Privileges and Immunities (International Organizations) Act | Air Carriers Using Small Aeroplanes Order Aeronautics Act |
| Accountable Travel and Moving Advance Regs (Dependants of Members of the Canadian Forces) Financial Administration Act | Age Certificates for Imported Whisky, Brandy and Rum Regs Customs Act | Air Cushion Vehicle Regs Aeronautics Act |
| Acting Customs Excise Enforcement Officers Exclusion Approval Order Public Service Employment Act | Age Guideline Canadian Human Rights Act | Air Pollution Regs Canada Shipping Act |
| Additional Bank and Pitch Indicator Order Aeronautics Act | Agencies' Orders and Regs Approval Order Farm Products Marketing Agencies Act | Air Pollution and Smoke Control Regs National Transportation Act Railway Act |
| Adjustment Assistance Regs (Textile and Clothing Workers) Appropriation Acts | Agreed Charges Regs (No. T-3) National Transportation Act Railway Act | Air Reservoirs Other Than on Motive Power Equipment Regs National Transportation Act Railway Act |
| Adjustment Assistance Benefit Regs Appropriation Acts | Agreement for Logistic Support of Canadian Forces Europe Order Financial Administration Act | Air Services Fees Regs Aeronautics Act |
| Administrative Services Fees Order Indian Act | Agricultural Exhibition Loans Order Appropriation Acts | Air Transportation Tax Order Excise Tax Act |
| | Agricultural Standards Inspectors Regs Canada Agricultural Products Standards Act | Air Transportation Tax Regs Excise Tax Act |
| | | Air Transportation Tax Remission Order Financial Administration Act |

Figure 15. Table of Regulations, Statutory Instruments (other than Regulations) and other documents.

II—TABLE OF REGULATIONS, STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS (OTHER THAN REGULATIONS) AND OTHER DOCUMENTS ARRANGED BY STATUTE

DECEMBER 31, 1979

This Table provides a reference to regulations, statutory instruments (other than regulations), and other documents that were in force at any time in the current calendar year. For instruments in force in any previous year that were published in the *Canada Gazette* Part II, reference should be made to the Table of Statutory Orders and Regulations of December 31st of the year in question.

The instruments included in this Table are listed alphabetically according to their short title under the name of the statute pursuant to which they were made, and the statutes are listed alphabetically. For instruments published in the *Canada Gazette* Part II, reference is made to the publication in which they may be found. The Table also shows the citation of the amendments that have been made to each instrument. The abbreviation in the "Comments" column indicates whether the instrument is new, a revision or revocation of a previous instrument, became spent in the current year, is superseded by another instrument or is an erratum to previous instrument. Where no abbreviation appears in the "Comments" column, the instrument was amended by the citation shown. The date on which instruments were made, and the date on which they were registered, is shown only with respect to instruments made after January 1, 1972, the date on which the *Statutory Instruments Act* came into force.

A blank space in the publication column indicates that the document was not published in the *Canada Gazette* Part II. Such documents may be inspected or purchased at the office of the Registrar of Statutory Instruments, Room 1522, Varette Building, 130 Albert, Ottawa, Canada.

Abbreviations

| | |
|--|---|
| No.—Registration Number for Instruments made after January 1, 1972 | Com—Comments e—Erratum n—New r—Revises s—Spent w—Superseded x—Revokes |
| — <i>Canada Gazette</i> Citation for Instruments made before January 1, 1972 | |

C55—1955 Consolidation

CRC—Consolidated Regulations of Canada

| STATUTES Regulations and other documents | Date made | No. | Date Registered | 1955 Consolidation or Canada Gazette Part II | |
|---|------------------------------|------------|--------------------|--|----------|
| | | | | Date | Page Com |
| ADULT OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING ACT, RSC 1970, c. A-2 | | | | | |
| Adult Occupational Training Regulations..... | CRC, Vol. I, c. 1, p. 1 | | | | |
| | 27/ 9/78 | SOR/78-743 | 29/ 9/78 | 11/10/78 | 3716 |
| | 17/ 5/79 | SOR/79-435 | 22/ 5/79 | 13/ 6/79 | 2242 |
| ADVANCE PAYMENTS FOR CROPS ACT, RSC 1976-77, c. 12 | | | | | |
| Advance Payments for Crops Regulations..... | CRC, Vol. V, c. 446, p. 3263 | | | | |
| | 6/ 9/78 | SOR/78-707 | 11/ 9/78 | 27/ 9/78 | 3640 |
| | 25/10/79 | SOR/79-773 | 26/10/79 | 14/11/79 | 4005 |
| AERONAUTICS ACT, RSC 1970, c. A-3 | | | | | |
| Air Carrier Regulations..... | CRC, Vol. I, c. 3, p. 45 | | | | |
| | 8/ 3/78 | SOR/78-224 | 9/ 3/78 | 22/ 3/78 | 1003 |
| | 25/ 8/78 | SOR/78-687 | 29/ 8/78 | 13/ 9/78 | 3590 |
| | 25/ 8/78 | SOR/78-688 | 29/ 8/78 | 13/ 9/78 | 3591 |
| | 25/ 8/78 | SOR/78-689 | 29/ 8/78 | 13/ 9/78 | 3592 |
| | 25/ 8/78 | SOR/78-690 | 30/ 8/78 | 13/ 9/78 | 3593 |
| | 25/ 8/78 | SOR/78-691 | 30/ 8/78 | 13/ 9/78 | 3594 |
| | 21/12/78 | SOR/79-16 | 22/12/78 | 10/ 1/79 | 26 |
| | 21/12/78 | SOR/79-17 | 22/12/78 | 10/ 1/79 | 27 |
| | 21/12/78 | SOR/79-18 | 22/12/78 | 10/ 1/79 | 30 |
| | 21/12/78 | SOR/79-19 | 22/12/78 | 10/ 1/79 | 31 |
| | 21/12/78 | SOR/79-20 | 22/12/78 | 10/ 1/79 | 35 |
| | 20/ 2/79 | SOR/79-183 | 20/ 2/79 | 14/ 3/79 | 766 |
| | 8/ 5/79 | SOR/79-384 | 8/ 5/79 | 23/ 5/79 | 2027 |
| | 8/ 5/79 | SOR/79-385 | 8/ 5/79 | 23/ 5/79 | 2028 |
| | 19/10/79 | SOR/79-761 | 22/10/79 | 14/11/79 | 3748 |
| | 19/10/79 | SOR/79-762 | 22/10/79 | 14/11/79 | 3749 |
| | 19/10/79 | SOR/79-763 | 22/10/79 | 14/11/79 | 3750 |
| | 19/10/79 | SOR/79-794 | 22/10/79 | 14/11/79 | 3752 |
| | 19/10/79 | SOR/79-765 | 22/10/79 | 14/11/79 | 3756 |
| | 19/10/79 | SOR/79-766 | 22/10/79 | 14/11/79 | 3758 |

Figure 16. Table of Regulations, Statutory Instruments (other than Regulations) and other documents arranged by statute.

III—TABLE OF REGULATIONS EXEMPT FROM REGISTRATION AND FROM PUBLICATION IN THE CANADA GAZETTE ARRANGED BY STATUTE

DECEMBER 31, 1979

This Table lists alphabetically the Statutes of Canada pursuant to which regulations have been made that are, by the Statutory Instruments Regulations, exempt from registration and publication in the *Canada Gazette* other than regulations described in subsection 14(3) of those regulations. The regulations or classes of regulations are listed alphabetically under each statute, showing the regulation-making authority, the date when they were made, where applicable, and the place where copies may be inspected and obtained.

| STATUTES Regulations or class | Regulation-making authority | Date made | Place for inspection and sale of copies |
|---|---|-----------|--|
| CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD ACT Instructions to the Trade | Canadian Wheat Board | | Office of the Secretary to the Canadian Wheat Board — 423 Main Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba |
| NATIONAL DEFENCE ACT Canadian Forces Administrative Orders | Chief of the Defence Staff | | Director of Documentation and Drawing Services, National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa |
| Canadian Forces Supplementary Orders | Chief of the Defence Staff | | Director of Documentation and Drawing Services, National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa |
| Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Canadian Forces (1968 Revision) as amended Vol. I—Administrative Vol. II—Disciplinary Vol. III—Financial | Governor in Council Treasury Board Minister of National Defence Chief of the Staff | | Director of Documentation and Drawing Services, National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa |
| ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE ACT Commissioner's Standing Orders | Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police | | The Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Headquarters, 1200 Alta Vista Drive, Ottawa, Ontario |

Figure 17. Table of Regulations exempt from registration and from publication in the Canada gazette arranged by statute.

An annual report generally is required to be laid before Parliament. For this purpose a Minister of the Crown is appointed to receive such a report as the chairman or commissioner is not a Member of Parliament and thus cannot present the report in person.

Following is a list of tribunals which are active at the present time. The statute quoted in the footnote for establishing a tribunal will be the *Revised Statutes of Canada*, 1970 unless the tribunal was established after that date.

Anti-dumping Tribunal

Established in 1969 under the *Anti-dumping Act*,²⁹ the Tribunal reports to the Minister of Finance. Is a court of record which shall have an official seal, and shall be judicially noticed. The Tribunal makes formal inquiry into the impact of dumping on production in Canada. Its decisions are final and conclusive. Issues a report of activities to the Minister.

Canada Labour Relations Board

The present Board established March 1, 1973 under the provisions of the *Canada Labour Code*,³⁰ reports to the Minister of Labour. A decision or order of the Board is final and conclusive and not open to question or review. It issues an annual report and an irregular publication *Di* (decisions-information).

Canadian Human Rights Commission.

Established under the *Canadian Human Rights Act*³¹ to come into force August 10, 1977. Reports to the Minister of Justice. May establish human rights tribunals. Issues an annual report and summary of decisions taken at their meetings.

Canadian Pension Commission

Established in 1916 as the *Board of Pension Commissioners* it reports to the Minister of Veterans Affairs.³² The Board has full and unrestricted power and authority and exclusive jurisdiction to deal with and adjudicate upon all matters and questions relating to the award, increase, decrease, suspension or cancellation of any pension under the *Pensions Act*. The Commission issues an annual report to the Minister to be included in the annual report of the Department. Decisions are not published.

Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission
(CRTC)

Established on June 19, 1975,³³ having succeeded the *Canadian Radio-television Commission*.³⁴ The Commission reports to the Minister of Communications. Has all the powers, rights and privileges vested in a superior court of record. Decisions are to be published in the *Canada gazette* as well as in one or more newspapers of general circulation in the area where a decision has been made. Decisions are final and conclusive. Publishes an annual report as well as its decisions and public hearings. In addition three other works have been published recently:

Attitude of Canadians toward advertising on television 1978. 55 p.

Committee of Inquiry into the National Broadcasting Service, 1977. xiii, 114 p.

Inquiry into telecommunications carriers costing and accounting procedures. 1977. 4 v.

Canadian Transport Commission

Established September 19, 1967, under the *National Transportation Act*³⁵ it reports to the Minister of Transport. Has regulatory and judicial functions with respect to almost all aspects of railway, commercial air, merchant marine, and commodity pipeline services. It publishes its decisions and orders in loose-leaf bilingual format which include: (a) Summary of all decisions and orders; (b) Decisions of the Air Transport Committee; (c) Orders of the Air Transport Committee; (d) Decisions of the Railway Transport Committee; (e) Orders of the Railway Transport Committee; (f) Decisions and orders of the Water Transport Committee; (g) Decisions and orders of the Motor Vehicle Committee; (h) Decisions and orders of the Telecommunications Committee; (i) Commission general and other orders. In 1977 the Commission published *Canadian transport cases*, edited by Laval Fortier. 510 p. In 1979 a further volume was published which was edited by W. Glen St. John. 375 p. It also published *Decisions and orders: summary, 1970-1976*, loose-leaf. The former Board of Transport Com-

missioners published *Judgments, orders, regulations and rulings*. In 1964 a supplement to these was published in four parts loose-leaf entitled *Consolidation of general orders* of the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada.

The Commission issues a number of special publications as well as a series of reference papers. In the past two years the following have been published:

Forecasting the demand for freight transport in Canada: a time series approach, by M. Cairns, R. Lee, and G. Hariton 1978. 196 p.

Personal travel and transportation expenditure in Canada, by R. Daigle, 1978. 143 p.

Scheduled air travel and the Canadian consumer, 1978. 22 p. Bilingual.

Truck and rail technological developments to 1990, 1978. 141 p.

Waybill analysis: carload all-rail traffic, 1978. 53 p. Bilingual.

*Conciliation Board*⁶

This is not a standing board as the others listed here, but is appointed by the Minister of Labour as the need arises. It has the same power to enforce the attendance of witnesses and to compel them to give evidence as is vested in any court of record in civil cases. The recommendations of the Board are binding on the parties concerned. The Board reports its findings to the Minister. There is no requirement that any deliberations be made public.

Human Rights Tribunal

Established under the *Canadian Human Rights Act*.³⁷ The Tribunal may function in the same manner as a superior court of record. It is established under the Canadian Human Rights Commission which reports to the Minister of Justice. The hearings are public but the Tribunal may exclude members of the public during the whole or part of the hearing.

Immigration Appeal Board

Established on November 13, 1967³⁸ the Board reports to the Minister of Employment and Immigration. It is a court of record with the official seal which shall be judicially recognized.

The appeals are heard in public, but may be heard *in camera*. There are court facilities in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver, as well as the Ottawa office for hearing appeals. The only report required is the annual report to the Minister.

National Energy Board

Established in June, 1959³⁹ the Board reports to the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources. The Board is a court of record, has an official seal which shall be judicially recognized. Its decisions are reported to the Governor in Council. It is required to present an annual report to the Minister.

National Parole Board

Established in 1958⁴⁰ the Board reports to the Solicitor General of Canada. The Board has exclusive jurisdiction and absolute discretion to grant, refuse to grant or revoke parole for any adult inmate in a federal or provincial institution who is serving a sentence under any federal statute. The Board has published a couple of pamphlets:

The National Parole Board. 1979. 22 p.

Pardon under the Criminal Records Act. 1978. 12 p.

Pension Review Board

Established in 1970⁴¹ the Board reports to the Minister of Veterans Affairs. It is independent of both the Canadian Pension Commission and the Department of Veterans' Affairs. Has authority to determine any question of law or fact as to whether a person is entitled to an award under the *Pensions Act* and the amount of any such award. The decision of the Board is final and binding. Bilingual reports of the Board are issued quarterly and an annual report is presented to the Minister.

Public Service Commission

Established in 1908⁴² as the Civil Service Commission, it reports to the Secretary of State. The Commission has a number of responsibilities, three of which establish it as an administrative tribunal. It hears and makes decisions on appeals against certain staffing actions; makes decisions concerning allegations of political partisanship; and investigates allegations of discrim-

ination in matters covered by the *Public Service Employment Act*. Decisions are not published.

Tariff Board

Established on April 15, 1969⁴³ the Board reports to the Minister of Finance. The Board is a court of record, has an official seal and is to be judicially noticed. Bilingual reports are to be made to the Minister to be laid before Parliament. However if a report is confidential it will not be laid before Parliament. Decisions are published in the *Canada gazette*. A special report was issued in 1978:

Report of an inquiry by the Tariff Board on edible oil products.
54 p.

Tax Review Board

Established on December 15, 1971⁴⁴ the Board reports to the Minister of Justice. Provides an easily accessible and independent tribunal for the informal and expeditious disposition of disputes between taxpayers and the Minister of National Revenue. It hears and disposes of appeals to the Board on matters arising under the *Income Tax Act*, Canada Pension Plan, *Estate Tax Act* and any other Act of Parliament in respect of which an appeal is provided under any such Act to the Board. The Board has an official seal which is to be judicially noticed. Hearings are in public but may be held *in camera*. A statement of activities is to be presented to the Minister to be laid before Parliament.

War Veterans Allowance Board

Established in 1936,⁴⁵ the Board reports to the Minister of Veterans Affairs. The Board acts as a court of appeal for applicants and recipients who are aggrieved by any decision of a District Authority.

FOOTNOTES

¹ 5 George v, 1914, c.2, s.6.

² *Revised Statutes* 1927, c.206.

³ 19-20-21 Elizabeth II, 1970-71-72, c.38.

⁴ *Canada gazette Part II Statutory Orders and Regulations*, January 8, 1947. (p.2-4).

- ⁵ *Canada gazette Part II. Statutory Orders and Regulations. Consolidation, 1949.* (pp.1-2).
- ⁶ 14 George VI, 1950, c.50.
- ⁷ 19-20-21 Elizabeth II, 1970-71-72, c.38, s.3.
- ⁸ *ibid.* s.5(2).
- ⁹ *ibid.* s.11.
- ¹⁰ *Canada gazette Part II. Consolidated index of Statutory Instruments* January 1, 1955 to June 30, 1979. (p.235).
- ¹¹ Economic Council of Canada. *Synopsis and recommendations from responsible regulation: an interim report*, November 1979. [Ottawa: The Council, 1979] 32 p.
- ¹² Canada. Laws, statutes, etc. *Orders in Council, proclamations, departmental regulations*, etc., having force of law in the Dominion of Canada. Ottawa: 1874. 513 p.
- ¹³ Canada. Laws, statutes, etc. *The Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada*. Under the authority and direction of His Excellency the Governor General in Council. By Harris H. Bligh. Ottawa: Brown Chamberlin, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1889. vii, 1126 p.
- ¹⁴ *Proclamations and Orders in Council passed under authority of the War Measures Act R.S.C. (1927) c.206.* (v.1 note).
- ¹⁵ *Proclamations and Orders in Council relating to the War*. Ottawa: Edmond Cloutier, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty [1940]-1942. 8 v.
- ¹⁶ *ibid.* v.6. (Note regarding contents of v.6).
- ¹⁷ Canada. Privy Council Office. Statutory Orders and Regulations Division. *Canadian war orders and regulations 1942-1945*. Consolidated table of contents, cancellations, amendments, references, reference index, statutes amended, suspended or referred to by order in council. Ottawa: Edmond Cloutier, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1943-1945. 12 parts.
- ¹⁸ Canada. Privy Council Office. Statutory Orders and Regulations Division. *Statutory orders and regulations, 1945-1946*. Consolidated table of contents, cancellations, amendments, references, reference index, statutes amended, suspended or referred to by order in council. Ottawa: Edmond Cloutier, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1946. 3 v.
- ¹⁹ *Canada gazette Part II, Statutory Orders and Regulations* v.81- 1947- Ottawa: Queen's Printer for Canada, 1947-
- ²⁰ *Canada gazette Part II. Statutory Orders and Regulations Order 1949.* s.8.
- ²¹ *Statutory Orders and Regulations. Consolidation, 1949*. Published under authority of the *Statutory Orders and Regulations Order, 1949*. Ottawa: Edmond Cloutier, King's Printer, 1950. 5 v.
- ²² 14 George VI, 1950, c.50.
- ²³ *Statutory Orders and Regulations. Consolidations, 1955*. Published under authority of the *Regulations Act*. Ottawa: Edmond Cloutier, Queen's Printer, 1955. 4 v.
- ²⁴ 19-20-21 Elizabeth II, 1970-71-72, c.38, s.15-22.

- 25 *Consolidated Regulations of Canada 1978*. Prepared and published by the Statute Revision Commission pursuant to the *Statute Revision Act* [23–24–25 Elizabeth II] (S.C. 1974–75–76 c.20) as of December 31, 1977/*Codification des règlements du Canada 1978*. Etablie et publiée par la Commission de revision des lois conformément à la loi sur la revision des lois [23–24–25 Elizabeth II] (1974–75–76, c.20) au 31 décembre 1977. [Ottawa: Queen's Printer for Canada, 1978] 18 v. plus table of contents.
- 26 *Canada gazette Part II*, 1978. Special issue. Hull: Minister of Supply and Services, 1979. 2 v.
- 27 19–20–21 Elizabeth II, 1970–71–72, c.38, s.14.
- 28 Maczko, F. "The trend towards administrative tribunals". *The Advocate* 32: 146–147, 1974.
- 29 *Revised Statutes*, 1970, c.A-15.
- 30 *Revised Statutes*, 1970, c.L-1.
- 31 25–26 Elizabeth II, 1976–77, c.33.
- 32 *Revised Statutes*, 1970, c.P-7.
- 33 23–24–25 Elizabeth II, 1974–75–76, c.49.
- 34 *Revised Statutes*, 1970, c.B-11.
- 35 *Revised Statutes*, 1970, c.N-17, 1970, c.T-14.
- 36 *Revised Statutes*, 1970, c.L-1.
- 37 25–26 Elizabeth II, 1976–77, c.33.
- 38 *Revised Statutes*, 1970, c.I-3.
- 39 *Revised Statutes*, 1970, c.N-6.
- 40 *Revised Statutes*, 1970, c.P-2.
- 41 *Revised Statutes*, (2nd Suppl.) 1970, c.22.
- 42 7–8 Edward VII, 1908, c.15.
- 43 *Revised Statutes*, 1970, c.T-1.
- 44 19–20–21 Elizabeth II, 1970–71–72, c.11.
- 45 *Revised Statutes*, 1970, c.W-5.

In addition to the footnotes there are several articles on administrative tribunals which are useful.

Angus, H.F. "Administrative decision and the law: the view of an administrator". *Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science* 24: 512–518, 1958.

Gordon, D. Marshall. "Administrative tribunals". *Chitty's Law Journal*. 12: 92,93,98, 1964.

Mundell, D.W. "Administrative tribunals. Winnipeg: The Canadian Bar Association (Papers presented at the annual meeting) pp.57–80, 1961.

Weiler, P.C. "The administrative tribunal: a view from the inside". *University of Toronto Law Journal*. 26: 193–214, 1976.

CHAPTER 11

Policy Papers

WHITE PAPERS

White papers were introduced in Canada in 1939 by Charles A. Dunning, minister of finance in a statement during the Fourth Session of the Eighteenth Parliament regarding the budget:

“I think I should intimate to the House that it is the intention to try to follow this year, and possibly in future years, as the House may determine, the practise which is followed in Great Britain and also in Australia of putting together what might be called the statistical and accounting information and explanation into one document, which is filed as a white paper and published as an appendix to the budget.¹

The House did indeed adopt this procedure. The title of the white paper on budget statistics has changed over the years but it may still be found in the index to the *Debates* under “Budget — Appendix”. At the First Session of the Twenty-ninth Parliament (1973–74) the Budget was presented February 19, 1973 but the papers (appendix) presented for information were not to be tabled until after the end of the fiscal year 1972/73. In fact the appendix was not tabled until June 1, 1973.²

In 1945 the first major policy white paper was issued on employment and income for the Dominion-Provincial Conference on Reconstruction.³ Its role was to provide information to Parliament and the public on reconstruction policy.

Doern has divided the role of white papers into three time periods:

- (a) 1939–1962, when they played in general an informational role in the policy process;
- (b) 1963–1968 papers were issued to inform Parliament and the public of gov-

ernmental intention with respect to future policy and legislation. The Cabinet had complete discretion over the timing and content of these papers, thus making them an important tool in the hands of the government. This was a period of a minority government and often the support of the opposition and at times the provincial governments were needed before legislation was brought in; (c) 1968— General statements on government thinking the white paper was used to promote debate both in and out of Parliament.⁴

Even though white papers had been used for nearly thirty years in connection with the budget and to inform Parliament about other matters there still appeared in 1967 to be a fair amount of confusion about their purpose. This confusion is perhaps best expressed when on November 8, 1967 Ralph Cowan speaking to the House of Commons on the White Paper on Broadcasting stated “Where did you come from little white paper: I am the result of a cabinet caper: I cannot tell you where white papers come from. Their origin is beyond the comprehension of private Members and individual Members of the House of Commons. They just appear out of everywhere.”⁵

In an unpublished memorandum in 1977 a white paper is defined as “a statement by government that sets out proposed policy relative to an issue with a government commitment to the core principles but a willingness to change position on lesser points”.⁶

The following is a selected list of white papers arranged by the department of government responsible for the subject matter. The name of the Minister with the date of publication is included. When two page numbers are shown the paper was issued in English and French.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

Communications: some federal proposals. 1975. 19,17 p. Bilingual.

(Gérard Pelletier).

Computer/communications policy: a position statement by the Government of Canada. 1973. 17,17 p. Bilingual.

(Gérard Pelletier).

Instant world: a report on telecommunications in Canada. 1971. ix, 256 p.

(A.E. Gotlieb).

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AND CORPORATE AFFAIRS

Policies for price stability. 1968. 34,36 p. Bilingual.
(Ron Basford).

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES

An energy policy for Canada. 1973. 2 v.
(Donald S. Macdonald).

Mineral policy objectives for Canada: a statement by federal and provincial Ministers responsible for mineral policy. 1973. 34 p.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Foreign policy for Canadians. 1970. 6 v.
(Mitchell Sharp).

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

Highlights of the white paper on Canadian banking legislation. 1976.
9,10 p.

(Donald S. Macdonald).

Proposals for tax reform. 1969. 96 p.
(E.J. Benson).

White paper on anti-dumping/Livre blanc sur l'antidumping. Government of Canada. 1968. 101 p.
(E.J. Benson).

White paper on tax reform. 1971. 105 p.
(E.J. Benson).

White paper on the revision of Canadian banking legislation: proposals issued on behalf of the Government of Canada. 1976. 47, 46 p. Bilingual.
(Donald S. Macdonald).

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

Statement of the Government of Canada on Indian Policy. 1969.
13 p.
(Jean Chretien).

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT.
NATIONAL AND HISTORIC PARKS BRANCH

National historic sites policy. 1968. 15,17 p. Bilingual.
(Arthur Laing).

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY

White paper on a domestic satellite communication system for Canada/Livre blanc sur un système domestique de telecommunications par satellite pour le Canada. 1968. 94 p. Bilingual.
(C.M. Drury).

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, TRADE AND COMMERCE

White paper on metric conversion in Canada/Livre blanc sur la conversion au système métrique au Canada. Government of Canada. 1970. 22 p.
(Jean-Luc Pépin).

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION

White paper on immigration. 1966. 42,45 p. Bilingual.
(Jean Marchand).

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

White paper on defence. 1964. 30 p.
(Paul Hellyer).

White paper on defence. 1971. 50 p.
(Donald S. Macdonald),

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

Canada pension plan white paper. *In* Canada. Parliament. House of Commons *Debates* [2nd Session, 26th Parliament] March 17, 1964. pp.1994–1209.
(Judy La Marsh).

Income security for Canadians. 1970. iv, 100,109 p. Bilingual.
(John Munro).

Statement respecting the Canada pension plan — White paper. *In* Canada. Parliament. House of Commons. *Debates* [1st Session, 26th Parliament, July 19, 1963] pp.2431–2436.
(Judy La Marsh).

DEPARTMENT OF RECONSTRUCTION

Employment and income security with special reference to the initial period of reconstruction. 1945. 24 p.
(C.D. Howe).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FOR FITNESS AND AMATEUR SPORT

Partners in pursuit of excellence: a national policy on amateur sport:
a white paper on sport. 1979. 24,25 p. Bilingual.

(Iona Campagnolo).

Toward a national policy on amateur sport; a working paper. 1977.
32,36 p. Bilingual.

(Iona Campagnolo).

Toward a national policy on fitness and recreation: a discussion pa-
per. 1979. 20,20 p. Bilingual.

(Iona Campagnolo).

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

White paper on broadcasting. 1966. 19 p.

(Judy La Marsh).

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Pensions for disability and death related to military service. 1969.
16,17 p. Bilingual.

(J.E. Dubé).

White paper on Veterans Pensions. 1969. 16,16 p. Bilingual.

(J.E. Dubé) s.p. 1968-69 215D.

FISHERIES AND MARINE SERVICE

Policy for Canada's commercial fisheries: a summary. 1976. 10 p.

(Roméo LeBlanc).

HOUSE OF COMMONS. STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Eighteenth report respecting the white paper on tax reform. Second
Session, Twenty-eighth Parliament, 1970. 127,127 p. Bilingual.

(Gaston Clermont).

PRIME MINISTER, 1968-1979 (TRUDEAU)

A time for action: toward the renewal of the Canadian federation.
1978. viii, 26, viii, 28 p. Bilingual.

(Pierre Elliott Trudeau).

PRIVY COUNCIL

Position paper: the reform of Parliament. 1979. 21,22 p. Bilingual.

(Walter Baker).

An institute for research on public policy, December, 1969. 1971. x, 95, vii, 107 p. Bilingual.
(Ronald S. Ritchie).

SCIENCE COUNCIL OF CANADA

Policy for scientific and technical information dissemination. 1969. 35 p.
(O.M. Solandt).

SENATE. STANDING COMMITTEE ON BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

Report on the white paper proposals for tax reform. September, 1970. 1970. 90 p.
(Salter A. Hayden).

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

Unemployment insurance in the 70's. 1970. 36,35 p. Bilingual.
(Bryce Mackasey).

GREEN PAPERS

Green papers appear to be a fairly recent development in Canada. They are a paper sent out by the government for discussion of Ministerial proposals which are still at the formative stage.⁷ The two which perhaps received the most discussion in the past decade are on immigration and public access to government documents (commonly called freedom of information legislation). There have been several others.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

Proposals for a communications policy for Canada. 1973. 31,33 p. Bilingual.
(Gérard Pelletier).

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

Discussion paper: the taxation treatment of charities. 1975. 14,14 p. Bilingual.
(John N. Turner).

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION

Immigration policy perspective. 1974. 77 p. (Paper 1).

(Robert Andras).

Immigration program. 1974. 233 p. (Paper 2).

(Robert Andras).

Immigration and population statistics. 1974. 111 p. (Paper 3).

(Robert Andras).

Three years in Canada: first report of the longitudinal survey on the economic and social adaptation of immigrants. 1974. 152 p. (Paper 4).

(Robert Andras).

Canadian immigration and population study:

Aspects of the absorption and adaptation of immigrants by Anthony H. Richmond. 1974. 51 p.

Canadian views on immigration and population, by Nancy Tienhaara. 1974. 102 p.

The economic impact on immigration, by Louis Parai. 1974. 118 p.

The effect of immigration on population, by Warren E. Kalbach. 1974. 93 p.

Immigration and inflation, by Larry Epstein. 1974. 32 p.

Immigration and languages imbalance, by Jacques Henripin. 1974. 41 p.

Immigration policy and management in selected countries: a study of immigration policy and management and their implications for population growth in the United States, Australia and Israel, by Freda Hawkins. 1974. 58 p.

The social impact of changes in population, size and composition: reactions to patterns of immigration, by Raymond Breton, Jill Armstrong and Les. Kennedy. 1974. 43 p.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Legislation on public access to government documents. 1977. 39, 39 p. Bilingual.

(John Roberts).

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

A shipping policy for Canada. 1979. 51,56 p. Bilingual.
(Otto Lang). s.p. nil.

FOOTNOTES

- ¹ Canada. Parliament. House of Commons. *Debates*. Fourth Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 1939. p.2840.
- ² *ibid.* First Session, Twenty-ninth Parliament, 1973-74. Index. p.66.
- ³ Dominion-Provincial Conference on Reconstruction, 1945. Dominion and provincial submissions and plenary conference discussions. [Ottawa, August 6-10, 1945. Ottawa: Edmond Cloutier, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1946] 624 p.
- ⁴ Doern, A.D. "The role of white papers". In Doern, G. Bruce and Aucoin, Peter. *The structures of policy-making in Canada*. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1971. pp.179-203.
- ⁵ Canada. Parliament. House of Commons. *Debates*. Second Session, Twenty-seventh Parliament, 1967-68, pp.4046-4047.
- ⁶ Graham, M. An unpublished paper presented to the Government Section of the Canadian Library Association Annual Conference, June 1979.
- ⁷ Canada. Parliament. House of Commons. *Information Bulletin* January 22, 1979. p.22.

CHAPTER 12

Departmental Commissions and Committees

Ministers may establish commissions to investigate matters of public concern. These commissions of inquiry often rank in importance to a Royal Commission. Both generally are established by an Order in Council under the *Inquiries Act*.¹ Royal Commissions are established under Part I while departmental commissions are established under Part II of the Act.

The commission has authority under the Act to enter and remain in a public office, examine all papers, documents, vouchers, records or books, belonging to the institution under investigation. The commission also may summon any individual and require that person to give evidence under oath.

Unlike Royal Commission reports which are addressed to the Governor in Council and tabled in Parliament by a Minister, these reports are addressed to the Minister establishing the commission and may be tabled in Parliament at the discretion of the Minister.

In addition to the commissions established under the *Inquiries Act* the Minister may establish advisory or special committees to investigate a particular problem of general concern, arranged alphabetically by Department. During the seventies the Ministers also made use of The Task Force. These have been discussed in Chapter 9. Included in the following list are the reports of departmental commissions and committees. The first date shown is the date when the body was

established. The second date is the date when the report was completed. In some instances there is only one date which indicates the investigation was completed within the year.

CANADIAN TRANSPORT COMMISSION

Trans-Newfoundland Corridor Transportation Study. 1974. 3 v.

(Kates, Peat, Marwick & Co.) s.p. nil.

CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD

St. Lawrence Seaway Joint Study Committee. 1958–1959. iii, 103 leaves.

(W.J. Brooking) s.p. nil.

This was a joint study undertaken by the Canadian Wheat Board and Shippers & Exporters Association of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AND CORPORATE AFFAIRS

Independent Committee on Proposals for the Further Revision of Canadian Competition Policy. 1975–1976. iii, 361 p.

(Lawrence A. Skeoch) s.p. nil.

Study Committee on Bankruptcy and Insolvency Legislation. 1966–1970. xiii, 185 p.

(Roger Tassé) s.p. nil.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

Advisory Committee on Overseas Investment. 1950. 86 p.

(Gordon R. Ball) s.p. nil.

Agricultural credit. 1924. 90 p.

(H.M. Tory) s.p. nil.

Cape Breton Coal Problem. 1966. viii, 178 p.

(J.R. Donald) s.p. 1966 no.318.

Sales Tax Committee. 1955–1956. 27 p.

(K.LeM. Carter, Raymond Dupuis, H.E. McGilvray) s.p. 1956 no.206.

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Alaska Highway Pipeline. 1977. 55,58 p. Bilingual.

(Kenneth M. Lysyk) s.p. 304–4/92A.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT
Advisory Commission on the Development of Government in the
Northwest Territories. 1965–1966. 2 v.

(A.W.R. Carrothers) s.p. 1966 no.317.

Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry. 1974–1977. 2 v.

(Thomas R. Berger) s.p. 302–4/47; s.p. 302–4/47B.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, TRADE AND COMMERCE

The book publishing and manufacturing industry in Canada. 1970.
172 p.

(Ernst & Ernst) s.p. nil.

Second tier Committee on policies to improve Canadian competitive-
ness. 1978. 34 p.

(Ralph Barford) s.p. nil.

Textile and Clothing Board Clothing inquiry. 1976–1977. 1 v. (vari-
ous pagings).

(G.L. Bennett) s.p. 302–4/49.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Committee on the Operation of the Abortion Law. 1975–1977.
474 p.

(Robin F. Badgley) s.p. 302–7/18.

Penitentiary System of Canada. 1946–1947. 17 p.

(R.B. Gibson) s.p. 1947 no.57a.

Special Committee on Hate Propaganda in Canada. 1965. xi, 327 p.

(Maxwell Cohen) s.p. nil.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Commission of Inquiry Concerning Proposed changes in the Canada
Labour Code, Part III, to Provide for a Modified Work Week of
Less than Five Days. 1972. 2 v.

(Harris S. Johnstone) s.p. nil.

Commission of Inquiry on Educational Leave and Productivity.
1978–1979. x, 362 p.

(R.J. Adams) s.p. nil.

Commission of Inquiry into Redundancies and Lay-offs. 1978–1979.
x, 304 p.

(A.W.R. Carrothers) s.p. nil.

Independent inquiry women in the Public Service, by Stanislaw Judek. 1967. xx, 142 p.

(This report was not commissioned by the Department of Labour but was presented to the Department).

Industrial Inquiry Committee Concerning Matters Relating to the Description of Shipping on the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence River System and Connecting Waters. 1962–1963. x, 618 p.

(T.G. Norris) s.p. nil.

Industrial Inquiry Commission in Canadian Railway Pension Plans (Benefits, Financing and Administration). 1974–1976. x, 219 p.

(Noel A. Hall) s.p. nil.

Industrial Inquiry Commission on Canadian National Railways “run-throughs”. 1964–1965. vii, 163 p.

(Samuel Freedman) s.p. nil.

Inquiry Commission on the St. Lawrence ports. 1966–1967. 192 leaves.

(Laurent A. Picard) s.p. 1967–68 no.97A.

Inquiry into Certain Conditions, Conduct and Matters giving Rise to Labour Unrest at the Ports of Montreal, Trois-Rivieres and Quebec. 1968–1969. 1 v. (various pagings).

(Arthur I. Smith) s.p.4/108.

Interdepartmental Committee on Rehabilitation. 1950. 1 v. (various pagings).

(C.A.L. Murchison) s.p. nil.

Three departments, Labour, Veterans' Affairs and National Health and Welfare were involved.

National Employment Commission. 1936–1938. 51,110 p.

(Arthur B. Purvis) s.p. 1938 no.114C.

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION

Advisory Committee on the Appeal System. 1976. 19,19 p. Bilingual.

(W.J. Chafe, W. Wrightman, co-chairman) s.p. nil.

Commission of Inquiry Relating to the Department of Manpower and Immigration in Montreal. 1973–1975. xviii, 290 p.

(Claire L'Heureux-Dubé) s.p. 301–4/117.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE

Commission into the Loss of the SS. *Bright Fan*. 1932. 6 p.
(H. Mellish) s.p. nil.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE

Board of enquiry relating to the claims of applicants for Fenian raid volunteer bounty in the province of Nova Scotia. Ottawa: J. de L. Taché, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. 1915. 73 p.
(Chas. L. Panet) s.p. 1915 no.188.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES

Commission Appointed to Delimit the Boundary between the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia. 1913–1953. 4 v.
(v.1, 1913–1916, v.2, 1917–1921, v.3, 1918–1924, v.4, 1950–1953).

(v.1, J.N. Wallace, R.W. Cautley, A.O. Wheeler).

(v.2–v.3, R.W. Cauley, A.O. Wheeler).

(v.4, R. Thistlethwaite and J.O. Holloway) s.p. nil.

The Commissioners between 1913 and 1924 were appointed by the Department of the Interior.

Dominion Fuel Board interim report. 1923. 31 p.

(Charles Camsell) s.p. nil.

Dominion Fuel Board second progress report. 1923–1928. 57 p.

(Charles Camsell) s.p. nil.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

St. Mary and Milk Rivers Water Development Committee. 1941–1942. vii, 119 p.

(Victor Meek) s.p. 1942 no.198.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS

Alberta-Northwest Territories Boundary Commission. 1950–1954. vii, 62 p.

(R. Thistlethwaite and J.H. Holloway) s.p. nil.

Ontario-Manitoba Boundary Commission. 1929–1950. 92 p.

(R. Thistlethwaite, W. Beatty and H.E. Beresford) s.p. nil.

Saskatchewan-Northwest Territories Boundary Commission.
1953–1963. 74 p.
(R. Thistlethwaite and A.I. Bereskin) s.p. 1963 no.199.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Canadian Medical Procurement and Assignment Board. 1942–1945.
xxviii, 336 p.
(G.B. Chisholm) s.p. nil.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

Ad hoc Committee on Dental Auxiliaries. 1968–1970. xvi, 65 p.
(Dalton C. Wells) s.p. 283–7/20.

Canada Pension Plan Advisory Committee. 1976. 2 v.
(D.E. Sloan) s.p. 301–4/85; s.p. 302–1/83.

Working paper on Social Security in Canada/Document de travail sur
la sécurité sociale au Canada. 2d ed. 1973. 42,57 p.
(Marc Lalonde) s.p. 291–4/56.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

Ottawa River Engineering Board/Comité technique de la Rivière
Outaouis. 1962–1965. 1 v. (various pagings).
(T.M. Patterson) s.p. nil.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Committee of Railway Engineers appointed to consider the Peace
River outlet. 1931. 3 p.
(J.M.R. Fairbairn) s.p. nil.

Government Board of Engineers on the Quebec Bridge over the St.
Lawrence River. 1908–1918. 2 v.
(C.N. Monsarrat) s.p. nil.

Halifax Harbour and the development of a project of modern ocean
terminals. 1912–1913. 96 p.
(Frederick W. Cowie) s.p. nil.

DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT

Investigation of Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.
1927. 16 p.
(G.M. Scott) S.P. 1928 no.118a.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Joint Federal-Provincial Task Force on the Environmental Impacts of the James Bay Development Project Quebec. 1971. 56 p.
(Chairman not indicated) s.p. nil.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Committee on Election Expenses. 1964–1966. x, 528 p.

(Alphonse Barbeau) s.p. 1966–67 no.1U.

National Advisory Council on Voluntary Action. 1974–1977. xxxvii, 378 p.

(Raynell Andreychuk) s.p. 303–4/95.

War Claims Commission World War II 1952–1960. viii, 728 p.

(Thane A. Campbell) s.p. nil.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL

Canadian Committee on Corrections. 1965–1969. xi, 505 p.

(Roger Ouimet) s.p. nil.

Commission of Inquiry relating to Public Complaints, Internal Discipline and Grievance Procedure within the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. 1974–1976. 208 p.

(Rene J. Marin) s.p. 301–4/112.

Committee on Proposals for new Legislation to replace the Juvenile Delinquents Act. 1973–1975. 104,105 p. Bilingual.

(Roger Tassé) s.p. nil.

National Advisory Committee on the Female Offender. 1974–1977. 74 p.

(Donna Clark) s.p. nil.

Study Group on Dissociation. 1975. 101,101 p. Bilingual.

(James A. Vantour) s.p. nil.

A summary and analysis of some major inquiries on corrections. 1938 to 1977. 37,38 p.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

Committee on Unemployment Statistics. 1960. 40 p.

(A.H. Brown) s.p. nil.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

Commission on Conditions of Employment of Air Traffic Controllers. 1966.

(John Beverly Robinson) s.p. 1966 no.333.

Water Transport Committee. 1967–1969. xiii, 82, xiii, 89 p. Bilingual.

(J.W. Pickersgill) s.p. 1968–69 no.197B.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Committee to Survey the Organization and Work of the Canadian Pension Commission. 1965–1967. 3 v. Separate French edition.

(Mervyn J. Woods) s.p. 1967–68. no.280.

Study on Canadians who were prisoners of war in Europe during World War II. 1973. 56,60 p. Bilingual.

(J. Douglas Hermann) s.p. 301–4/53.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Board of Review National States' Rights Party. 1964–1965. 1 v. (various pagings).

(Dalton C. Wells) s.p. nil.

Study Group on Considerations which Affect the Choice of Organization Structure for the Canada Post Office. 1978. iv, 105 p.

(A.J. Darling) s.p. nil.

PRIME MINISTER

Advisory Committee on Reconstruction. 1939–1943. 1 v. (various pagings).

(F. Cyril James) s.p. nil.

Board of Review (Immigration). 1938. 16 p.

(H.L. Keenleyside) s.p. nil.

Federal-Provincial Committee on Foreign Ownership of Land. 1973–1974. 45,61 p. Bilingual.

(B.L. Strayer) s.p. nil.

Submitted to Prime Minister and Premiers.

Inquiry into the Allegations that Certain Aliens have been Unlawfully Detained and Deprived of Access to Counsel. 1964–1966. 38,21 p.

(Joseph Sedgwick) s.p. 1966 no.15B.

Preparatory Committee on Collective Bargaining in the Public Service. 1963–1965. vii, 95 p.

(A.D.P. Heeney) s.p. nil.

Study on An Institute for Research on Public Policy. 1968–1969. x, 95, vii, 107 p. Bilingual.

(Ronald S. Ritchie) s.p. nil.

PRIVY COUNCIL

Advisory Committee on Parliamentary Salaries and Expenses. 1970. 68.70 p. Bilingual.

(T.N. Beaupré) s.p. 283–4/33.

Advisory Commission on War Claims. 1951–1952. ix, 99 p.

(J.L. Ilsley) s.p. 1952 no.196.

Bilingual Districts Advisory Board/Conseil consultatif des Districts bilingues. 1970–1971. 111 p.

(Roger Duhamel) s.p. 283–1/285.

Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada. Railway-highway crossing problem in Canada. 1953–1954. 73 p.

(John D. Kearney) s.p. 1953–54 no.130a.

Employer-Employee Relations in the Public Service of Canada: proposals for legislative change. 1973–1974. 2 v.

(J. Finkelman) s.p. nil.

Repatriation Committee. 1918. 57,29 p.

(James Alexander Calder) s.p. nil.

Special Committee on the Review of Personnel Management and the Merit Principle. 1977–1979. 259, 291 p. Bilingual.

(Guy R. D'Avignon) s.p. nil.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Commission of Inquiry into Award and Administration of Language Training Contracts by the Staff Development Branch, Public Service Commission. 1975. 88,100 p. Bilingual.

(J. Vinokur) s.p. nil.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Special Committee on Orientals in British Columbia. 1940. 20 p.

(H.L. Keenleyside) s.p. 1940 no.151.

TREASURY BOARD

Steering Committee on the Study of the Accounts of Canada. 1975.

205 p.

(N. Glenn Ross) s.p. nil.

FOOTNOTES

¹ *Revised Statutes*, 1970, c.1-13.

CHAPTER 13

Councils

Councils are Crown corporations which have been established by an Act of Parliament. The members of councils are appointed by the Governor in Council and with the exception of the Standards Council of Canada no appointments are made from among the employees of the government. Each council is established with very definite objects. The chairman or president of a council is required to present an annual report on its activities to a Minister of the Crown to be laid before Parliament.

Councils may be divided into two categories: those which are not agents of Her Majesty and therefore not considered departmental councils and those which are agents of Her Majesty and are considered departmental councils.

NON-DEPARTMENTAL COUNCILS

Canada Council

Established in 1957 the Canada Council was responsible for the arts, humanities and social sciences. Under a new *Government Organization (Scientific Activities) Act* passed in the Second Session of the Thirtieth Parliament (1976–77)¹ the humanities and social sciences were transferred to the newly formed Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council.

The objects of Canada Council now are to foster and promote the

study and enjoyment of, and the production of works in the arts and, in particular, but without limiting the generality of the foregoing:

- (a) assist, cooperate with and enlist the aid of organizations, the objects which are similar to the objects of Council;
- (b) provide for grants, scholarships, or loans for study or research in the arts;
- (c) make awards to persons in Canada for outstanding accomplishments in the arts;
- (d) arrange for and sponsor exhibitions, performances and publications of works in the arts;
- (e) exchange with other countries or organizations or persons knowledgeable in the arts;
- (f) arrange for representation and interpretation of Canadian arts in other countries;²

The Canada Council sets its own policies and makes its own decisions within the terms of the Act. While the main source of revenue is from annual grants by Parliament the Council may receive gifts from individuals. The Council is responsible for the following programs: Explorations Program; Arts; Art Bank; Touring Office; Killam Program; and Prizes and Awards.

In addition to the annual report the Council issues special publications from time to time. These publications are available from Canada Council Information Services, Box 1047, Ottawa, Ontario. K1P 5V8.

The future of the Canada Council: a report to the Canada Council from the Advisory Arts Panel. 1979. 26 p. Bilingual.

Touring directory of the performing arts in Canada, 1978-79. 1978. 478 p. Bilingual.

The Council also established a committee and a commission to investigate certain aspects of their concerns.

Commission of Inquiry into Graduate Studies in the Humanities and Social Sciences. 1978. 2 v.

(Dennis Healy, Leon Dion and Blair Neatby).

Committee of Inquiry into Professional Theatre Training. 1976. (Malcolm Black).

Standards Council of Canada

Established in 1970³ the Council sets its own policies and makes its own decisions within the terms of the Act. It has a broad base of representation which includes six members from the federal govern-

ment, ten provincial representatives and forty-one from industry, labour unions, trade associations, the academic community, and consumer associations.

The objects of the Council are to foster and promote voluntary standardization in fields relating to the construction, manufacture, production, quality performance and safety of buildings, structures, manufactured articles and products and other goods, including components thereof, not expressly provided for by law, as a means of advancing the national economy. Its function includes the planning and guidance with respect to the change of standards to the metric system.

The Council is involved not only in the National Standardization Program but also in the International Standardization Program.

In addition to its annual report the Council has published standards which are available from Standards Information Service, Standards Council of Canada, 350 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1R 7S8.

*National standards system: directory and index of standards/
Système de normes nationales: répertoire des normes. 1977.
xviii, 675 p.*

Supplement no.1, 1978. xxii, 225 p.

Supplement no.2, 1979. xxix, 203 p.

DEPARTMENTAL COUNCILS

Corporations

These councils are designated as departmental corporations within the *Financial Administration Act*.⁴ They are created by Parliament to provide the federal government with an advisory input from a group of experts in their respective spheres of interest which include industry, the scientific community and educational institutions.

Unless stated otherwise all publications are available from the

Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Supply and Services Canada, Hull, Quebec, Canada K1A 0S9.

Economic Council of Canada

Established in 1963,⁵ the Council "advises and recommends to the Prime Minister how Canada can achieve the highest possible level of employment and efficient production in order that the country may enjoy a high and consistent rate of economic growth."⁶ The Council conducts research and participates in conferences and issues reports on its findings. The annual report which has a distinctive title is a review of the medium and long-range prospects and problems facing the Canadian economy. The Economic Council has the second largest publication program of all of the councils. Following is a selected list of publications issued between 1977 and 1979. The publications are printed by the Canadian Government Publishing Centre and are listed in the *Weekly checklist/Liste hebdomadaire* and *Quarterly catalogue trimestriel*.

Adaptation in Canadian manufacturing, by D.J. Daly, Conference on Industrial Adaptation, June, 1977. 1978. 15 p. Bilingual.

Canadian television broadcasting structure, performance and regulation, by Robert E. Bable, 1979. 250 p.

The correspondence between the urban system and the economic base of Canada's regions, by Michel Boisvert, 1978. 198 p.

For a common future: a study of Canada's relations with the developing countries. 1978. 158 p.

General design of a strategy of industrial adaptation, by R.E. Baldwin, Conference on Industrial Adaptation, June, 1977. 1978. 11 p. Bilingual.

The impact of free trade in Canada, by Roma Dauphin. 1978. 185 p.

Inflation: its financial impact on business in Canada, by Glenn P. Jenkins. 1977. 140 p.

The interregional diffusion of innovations in Canada, by F. Martin [et al] 1979. 187 p.

Into the 1980's: fourteenth annual review. 1977. 93 p.

- Labour relations in the Quebec construction industry* Part 2 and 3, by Gerard Hebert. 1977. 261 p.
- Living together: a study of regional disparities.* 1977. 247 p.
- The measure of rates of return in Canadian banking*, by Jack M. Mintz. 1979. 138 p.
- Proceedings of a Workshop on the Political Economy of Confederation.* 1979. 397 p.
- Proceedings of the Conference on Industrial Adaptation*, June 26, 27, 28, 1977. 1978. 27 p. Bilingual.
- Regional disparities of productivity and growth in Canada*, by L. Auer, 1979. 200 p.
- The regional impact of the Canadian tariff*, by Hugh McA. Pinchin. 1979. 205 p.
- Role of competition policy in the adaptation of Canadian industry*, by D.P. De Melto, Conference on Industrial Adaptation, June, 1977. 1978. 6 p. Bilingual.
- Supply of Canadian foreign aid: explanation and evaluation*, by Leonard Dudley and Claude Montmarquette. [1978?] 153 p.
- Wage determination in major collective agreements in the private and public sectors*, by Jean-Michel Cousineau and Robert Lacroix, assisted by Paul Robillard. 1977, 142 p.

Medical Research Council

Established in 1960⁷ the Council's functions are to promote, assist and undertake basic, applied and clinical research in Canada in the health sciences; and to advise a Minister (of the Crown) in respect of matters relating to research in the above areas as the Minister may refer to it for consideration. The Council, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, may make by-laws for the regulation of its proceedings and establish special, standing or other committees necessary for the conduct of its affairs.

The membership of this Council is composed entirely of health science personnel from the health science faculties of universities. The Council administers a: Grants Program for carrying out research in Canadian universities and in their affiliated institutions; Awards Program which provides salary support for a limited number of full-time

investigators in Canadian universities and for advanced training in research in the health sciences at both the pre- and post-doctoral level; Special Programs for interdisciplinary research in the health sciences.

In addition to the annual report required to be presented to a Minister to be laid before Parliament the Council may publish and sell or otherwise distribute such scholarly, scientific and technical information relating to the work of the Council as it considers necessary. The Council does issue a Reports Series as well as special publications. The following is a selection of publications issued between 1977 and 1979.

Directory of MRC fellows. 1978. n.p. Bilingual.

Grants and awards guide, 1979. 1979. 97 p. Bilingual. Annual.

Guidelines for handling recombinant DNA molecules and animal viruses and cells. 1977. 50 p. Reprinted, 1979.

Reports. No.6. Ethics in human experimentation. 1978. 64 p.

National Research Council of Canada

Established in 1916⁸ to undertake scientific research for the war effort, the Council expanded to perform other functions. For many years, in addition to research it administered a program of University grants and scholarships. In 1978 when the Natural Science and Engineering Council of Canada was established University Grants and Scholarship were transferred to it. Today the Council has charge of all matters affecting scientific and industrial research in Canada that may be assigned to it by the Governor in Council and is considered a vital link between the scientific interests of government, industry and universities in Canada. The Members on Council are representative of industry and labour with the academic community well represented.

The Council carries out its mandate under two programs: (1) Scientific and Industrial Research Program which includes: basic and exploration research to acquire new knowledge and expertise; research problems of national concern such as energy, food, etc.; research in direct support of industrial innovation and development; research to provide technological support of social objectives; na-

tional facilities; research and services related to standards, etc. (2) Scientific and Technical Information Program which includes: provision of information services; network implementation; research and development related to the technologies and management of information systems and processes.⁹

The Council is the most prolific publishers of all the Councils. In addition to the annual report required to be presented to a Minister to be laid before Parliament numerous publications are issued each year. While many of the publications are listed in the *Weekly checklist/Liste hebdomadaire* and *Quarterly catalogue trimestriel* all publications whether free or priced have to be ordered directly from National Research Council of Canada, Montreal Road, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0R6. Among the divisions which have a very active publishing program are: Associate Committee on Scientific Criteria for Environmental Quality; Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information; and the Division of Building Research. Following is a very selected list of publications issued from 1977–1979:

Canadian locations of journals indexed in Index medicus. 7th ed., 1977. 272 p. Bilingual.

Health sciences information in Canada: libraries/Information en sciences de la santé du Canada: Bibliothèques. 1979.

NRC Solar information series. No.1. *Solar heated homes in Canada*. 1978. 24 p.

Standards — research and services. 1978. 32 p.

Union list of scientific serials in Canadian libraries, 8th ed. 1979. 2 v.

Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada

Established in 1978¹⁰ to promote and assist research in the natural sciences and engineering, other than the health sciences. In its first annual report (1978/79) the President states the “first priority must be to maintain and further develop a strong university base which will attract and support excellent graduate students”.

The Council has four major activities: (1) Peer Adjudicated Grants which include: grants for research expenses and equipment costs awarded to selected individuals and groups usually within the

university complex; (2) Developmental Grants to individuals, groups or institutions to resolve problems related to scientific, economic and resource developments; (3) Highly Qualified Manpower Training and Development Scholarships and fellowships awarded to graduate students, postdoctoral fellows and senior scientists and engineers in universities and Canadian industry for advance study; (4) National and International Activities involve grants to support national scientific and engineering conferences, and the international exchange of scientists and engineers.

In addition to the annual report which the President is required to present to a Minister the Council may publish and sell and otherwise distribute such scholarly scientific and technical information relating to the work of the Council. The following publications were issued in 1979.

Awards guide, 1980–81. 1979. 59 p.

List of scholarships and grants awarded in aid of research, 1978–79. 1979. vii, 644 p.

Scholarships and fellowships guide, 1980–81. n.d.

Science Council of Canada

Established in 1966¹¹ the function of the Council is to assess the (a) scientific and technical resources, requirements and potentialities of Canada, and (b) scientific and technological problems and opportunities; and the interdependence of the public, governments (federal and provincial) industries and universities in the development and use of science and technology. Membership on the Council is made up chiefly of personnel from the academic community.

In addition to the annual report which the Chairman is required to present to the Minister the Council may publish such reports and studies prepared for its use as it sees fit. Indeed the Council has an extensive publishing program in both *Reports* and *Background studies* as well as special publications. Following is a select list of publications in all three categories issued between 1977 and 1979.

Background Studies

42. *The Strathcona Sound missing project: a case study of decision making*, by Robert B. Gibson. 1978. 274 p.

43. *The weakest link: a technological perspective on Canadian industrial underdevelopment*, by John N.H. Britton and James M. Gilmour assisted by Mark G. Murphy. 1978. 216 p.

44. *Canadian government participation in international science and technology*, by Jocelyn Maynard Ghent. 1979. 136 p.

Reports

27. *Canada as a conserver society*; resource uncertainties and the need for new technologies. 1977. 108 p.

29. *Forging the links: a technology policy for Canada*. 1979. 72 p.

30. *Roads to energy self-reliance: the necessary national demonstrations*. 1979. 200 p.

Special Publications

Canadian government participation in international science and technology. 1979. 136 p.

Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council

Established on April 1, 1978¹² the functions of the Council are to promote and assist research and scholarship in the social sciences and humanities. The membership of the Council consists of twenty-two members with twelve from the university community and ten representing various other spheres.

The Council has five major programs: (1) Scholarships, available to outstanding students for Master's studies at a Canadian university; (2) Fellowships which includes: the Queen's fellowships, available for Canadian students for Canadian studies at a Canadian university at the Master's level; doctoral fellowships, available to Canadian citizens or to nationals of other countries with landed immigrant status for study at either a Canadian or foreign university; leave fellowships, available to university scholars who wish to further their speciality while on leave of absence; (3) Grants, for research; negotiated for broad collective research, or major editorial projects; general for faculty for travel to conferences abroad; scholarly publication, for Canadian learned journals or unpublished manuscripts; (4) Conference Grants for Canadian university scholars; (5) International Scholarly Exchanges, nine programs, some administered on behalf of

the Department of External Affairs, to facilitate the exchange of lecturers, researchers and students between Canada and several other countries.

In addition to the annual report required to be presented to the Minister, the Council may publish and sell or otherwise distribute such scholarly, scientific and technical information relating to its work. Following is a selected list of publications issued in 1978 and 1979.

- Annual directory, doctoral fellowship holders, 1978.* 1978. 43 p.
Government of Canada awards to foreign nationals, 1980/81.
1979. 30 p. Bilingual.
International scholarly exchange programs, 1980/81. 1979. 14 p.
Bilingual.

Advisory Councils

In addition to the corporations there are several advisory councils which have been established to advise the Minister in some cases on all matters to which the powers, duties or functions of the Minister extend or in other cases simply to advise the Minister on one aspect of the Minister's responsibility. The chairman of such a council is appointed by the Governor-in-Council. There is no requirement that the council issue an annual report as each council is directly responsible to a designated Minister.

Advisory Council on the Status of Women

Established on April 1, 1976 under P.C. 1976-781, the Council reports to Parliament through the Minister who is responsible for the status of women program (at the present time the Minister of National Health and Welfare). It recommends changes in legislation and other actions to improve the position of women.

Canada Employment and Immigration Advisory Council

Established by an Act of Parliament¹³ the Council replaces the Unemployment Insurance Commission. It is advisory to the Minister

of Employment and Immigration on all matters coming under the jurisdiction of that Minister.

Canadian Environmental Advisory Council

Established in 1972 by the Cabinet to advise the Minister of the Environment on:

- (1) matters specifically referred to it by the Minister;
- (2) the state of the environment and threats to it;
- (3) the priorities for action by the federal government or by the federal government jointly with the provinces;
- (4) the effectiveness of activities of the Department of the Environment in restoring, preserving or enhancing the quality of the environment.

Members of the Council are chiefly from universities. The Council publishes an annual review and has published one occasional paper:

Harmony and disorder in the Canadian environment, by Pierre Dansereau. 1975. 145 p.

Defence Research Board

While not entitled an advisory council, its function as laid down by an Act of Parliament¹⁴ is to advise the Minister of National Defence on all matters relating to scientific, technological and other research and development that are referred to it by the Minister or that in the opinion of the Board may affect national defence.

Fisheries and Oceans Research Advisory Council

Established by an Act of Parliament¹⁵ this advisory council replaces the Fisheries Research Board.¹⁶ It is to advise the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans on all matters relating to:

- (a) fisheries research and the marine sciences including technological developments in those fields;
- (b) the scope and adequacy of the science policies and programs of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, having regard to the duties and functions of that Department and the science policies and international obligations of the Government of Canada;
- (c) the coordination of research and development programs in the fields of fisheries research and the marine sciences.

National Advisory Council on Fitness and Amateur Sport.

Established in 1961¹⁷ to advise the Minister of National Health and Welfare on fitness and amateur sport.

FOOTNOTES

- ¹ 25–26 Elizabeth II, 1976–77, c.24.
- ² *ibid.* s-23.
- ³ *Revised Statutes*, 1970 (1st suppl.), c.41.
- ⁴ *Revised Statutes*, 1970, c.F-10.
- ⁵ *Revised Statutes*, 1970, c.E-1.
- ⁶ *Organization of the Government of Canada 1978/79*. [Ottawa] Published by the Macmillan Company of Canada Ltd., in cooperation with Treasury Board Canada and the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Supply and Services Canada [1979] vii, 613 p. (p.399).
- ⁷ *Revised Statutes*, 1970, c.M-9; and 25–26 Elizabeth II, 1976–77, c.24.
- ⁸ *Revised Statutes*, 1970, c.M-14.
- ⁹ *Organization of the Government of Canada, 1978/79*. (p.429).
- ¹⁰ 25–26 Elizabeth II, 1976–77, c.24.
- ¹¹ *Revised Statutes*, 1970, c.s-5; 25–26 Elizabeth II, 1976–77, c.24.
- ¹² 25–26 Elizabeth II, 1976–77, c.24.
- ¹³ 25–26 Elizabeth II, 1976–77, c.54.
- ¹⁴ 25–26 Elizabeth II, 1976–77, c.24.
- ¹⁵ 27–28 Elizabeth II, 1978–79, c.13.
- ¹⁶ *Revised Statutes*, 1970, c.F-24.
- ¹⁷ *Revised Statutes*, 1970, c.F-25.

CHAPTER 14

Non-Parliamentary Publications

By far the largest number of publications listed in the *Weekly checklist/Liste hebdomadaire* and *Quarterly catalogue trimestriel* are publications issued by the various departments and agencies of government. A selected list of publications from the January-March and April-June, 1979 *Quarterly catalogue trimestriel* appearing under Part II "Departmental publications" will show the variety of topics covered by the various departments. Annual reports which are required by statute to be tabled in the House of Commons have not been included, nor have the reports of Tribunals or committees of inquiry. The latter have been discussed in Chapters 10 and 12 respectively. The headings used for the departments are those used in the *Quarterly catalogue trimestriel*.

One observation might be as to why a hockey coach's manual would be issued by National Defence instead of Fitness and Amateur Sport a directorate of Health and Welfare Canada.

AGRICULTURE CANADA

African swine fever. (Brochure)

Control of rats and mice, 1979. 10 p.

Common weeds of Canada, 1976. 138 p.

Home made dairy products, 1979. 13 p.

Grains and oilseeds, 1978. 51 p.

Proceedings of the Canadian Agricultural Outlook Conference, 1978. 132 p.

Shopping for food and nutrition, 1979. 32 p.

Starting a farm in Canada, 1979. 68 p.

What you should know about Agriculture Canada, 1979. 15 p.

Canadian Grain Commission:

Canadian grain exports, 1977/78. 1978. 26 p.

Canadian flax and rape, 1978. 1979. 21 p.

CANADA POST

Olympic (1976) Act — Olympic coins. 1979. 17 p.

CANADIAN COMMISSION FOR UNESCO

Occasional papers:

No.32 Science and the environment, 1978. 27 p.

CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER

Report on federal by-elections held in 1978, 1979. 95 p.

COMMUNICATIONS CANADA

General radio service handbook, 1978. 38 p.

Telecommunications and Canada: Consultative Committee on the Implications of Telecommunications for Canadian Sovereignty, 1979. 98 p.

CONSUMER AND CORPORATE AFFAIRS

Bureau of Competition Policy:

The ophthalmic products industry in Canada, 1979. 296 p.

Bureau of Consumer Affairs:

The federal/provincial anti-corrosion code and owner's care guide for motor vehicles, 1978. 8 p.

CROWN CORPORATIONS

Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation:

CMHC septic tank standards, metric edition, 1978. 25 p.

Farm Credit Corporation:

Statistics, 1978. 57 p.

EMERGENCY PLANNING CANADA

Self-help advice:

Floods, 1979. (Brochure).

Winter power failures, 1979. (Brochure)

Earthquakes, 1979. (Brochure)

EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION

Career guidance material, 1978. n.p.

Index to Canadian occupations: counsellor's guide, 1979. 29 p.

People planning: a guide for employers, 1979. 18 p.

Benefit programs:

How to apply for a Social Insurance number (SIN) by mail, 1979. 18 p.

Job Creation Branch:

Local employment assistance program, 1979. n.p.

ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES

Science affairs, 1979. 28 p.

Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology:

Ceramic clays and shales of the Atlantic provinces, 1978. 89 p.

Evaluation of Canadian commercial coals, 1976. 59 p.

Fly ash for use in concrete, 1978. 51 p.

Earth Physics Branch:

Canadian geothermal data collection — northern wells, 1977-78, 1979. 188 p.

Energy Policy Section:

Energy futures for Canadians, 1978. 353 p.

Energy management for the future: a sourcebook of ideas and activities for energy conservation learning programs, 1979. 127 p.

Solar heating and employment in Canada, 1979. 160 p.

Answers to your energy questions, 1979. 51 p.

Geological Survey of Canada:

Cretaceous palynostratigraphy of offshore southeastern Canada, 1978. 19 p.

Ammonites from the late Bathonian "Iniskinites fauna" of central British Columbia, 1978. 26 p.

Office of Energy Conservation:

Superkids, 1979. 31 p.

Polar Continental Shelf Project:

Islands in the midnight sun, 1979. 10 p.

Surveys and Mapping Branch:

Descriptions of land: a textbook for survey students, 1979.
44 p.

ENVIRONMENT CANADA**Atmospheric Environment Service:**

On the incidence of radiation and advection fog at Vancouver
International Airport, by D.A. Faulkner, 1978. 10 p.

Canada Land Inventory:

Rural land use changes in the Ottawa-Hull urban region, 1979.

Canadian Wildlife Service:

Transactions of the forty-second Federal-Provincial Wildlife
Conference held in Quebec, 17 to 30 June, 1978, 1978.
190 p.

Environmental Protection Service:

The basics of oil spill cleanup with particular reference to
southern Canada, 1979. 155 p.

Information Services Directorate:

Notice of publications, 1978. n.p.

Inland Waters Directorate:

Snow crystals, 1978. 19 p.

Impact force of snow, 1978. 8 p.

Lake Erie nearshore sediments, Point Pelee to Port Burwell,
Ontario, 1978. 44 p.

Office of Science Advisor:

Ecodevelopment and third world urban regions: a prospective
for international development cooperation policy, 1979.
88 p.

FISHERIES AND OCEANS CANADA

Bay of Fundy environmental and tidal power bibliography,
1978. 36 p. Appendix. 90 p.

Oyster leasehold industry of Caraquet Bay, New Brunswick,
1978. 48 p.

Review of the Babine Lake Development Project, 1961-1977,
1978. 105 p.

Seafood recipes for calorie counters, 1978. 41 p.

Ocean and Aquatic Sciences:

Sailing directions: Nova Scotia (SE coast) and Bay of Fundy, 1979. 297 p.

HEALTH AND WELFARE CANADA

Canada diseases weekly report.

Health Protection Branch:

The Canadian mother and child, 1979. 268 p.

A parent's guide to drug abuse, 1978. 26 p.

Fitness and Amateur Sport:

Toward a national policy on fitness and recreation: a discussion paper, 1979. 20 p.

INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS**Environmental-social Program, Northern Pipelines:**

Alaska pipeline: social and economic impact on native people, 1978. 80 p.

Narwhal and other sea mammals in Northern Baffin Island: preliminary report 1977, 1978. 6 p.

Water quality survey-Snowbird Creek Basin, Bathurst Island, 1978. 64 p.

Indian and Inuit Affairs Program:

Ojibway language lexicon for beginners, 1978. 134 p.

Northern Affairs Program:

Schedule of wells, 1975-1977: Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory, 1978. 104 p.

Parks Canada:

Canadian historic sites: occasional papers in archeology and history.

History and archaeology.

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND COMMERCE**Canadian Government Office of Tourism:**

Vacation travel by Canadians, 1979. (various pagings).

Foreign Investment Review Agency:

Foreign investment review.

INSURANCE CANADA

Small loan companies and money-lenders, 1977, 1978. 56 p.

LABOUR CANADA

Glossary of industrial relations terms, 1978. 22 p.

Provisions in major collective agreements covering employees in certain transportation, communications, trade, utilities and service industries in Canada, 1978. 95 p.

LAW REFORM COMMISSION OF CANADA

Report on the cheque: some modernization, 1979. 42 p.

Theft and fraud, 1979. 60 p.

METRIC COMMISSION

Fifth report, 1977/78, 1978. 84 p.

NATIONAL DEFENCE

Hockey, coach's manual, 1979. 88 p.

Volleyball, coach's manual, 1979. 80 p.

Defence, 1978, 1979. 140 p.

NATIONAL ENERGY BOARD

Canadian natural gas: supply and requirements, 1979. 168 p.

NATIONAL FILM BOARD OF CANADA

Audio-visual equipment test reports. loose-leaf.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF CANADA

Ten decades of service: the National Gallery of Canada, 1979. 22 p.

NATIONAL MUSEUMS OF CANADA

Blackfoot sacred paintings. 4 p.

Checklist of vascular plants of the Ottawa-Hull region, Canada, 1978. 155 p.

PRIVY COUNCIL OF CANADA

Changing role of the Privy Council Office, 1978. 22 p.

Canadian Unity Information Office.

Quebec's access to financial markets, 1979. 36 p.

Textile industry — a Canadian challenge, 1978. 63 p.

Transportation — a unifying link, 1978. 38 p.

PUBLIC SERVICE CANADA

Avoiding traps in English, 1979. 31 p.

PUBLIC WORKS CANADA

Bilingual glossary of terms and expressions used in the office,
1979. 20 p.

Fire losses, Canada, 1977, 1979. 34 p.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

Council on Rural Development of Canada:

Working toward appropriate development, 1979. 113 p.

REVENUE CANADA

List of construction equipment, 1979. 97 p.

Tax information pamphlets.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Federal science activities, 1979/80, 1979. 88 p.

SECRETARY OF STATE

National voluntary associations in Canada, 1978. 28 p.

Renewal for voluntary associations, 1978. 26 p.

Citizenship:

About Canadian citizenship, 1978. n.p.

SOLICITOR GENERAL CANADA

Royal Canadian Mounted Police:

The RCMP — its horses, its riders, 1978. n.p.

TRANSPORT CANADA

Prairie Rail Action Committee report, 1979. 1021 p.

A shipping policy for Canada, 1979. 51 p.

Canadian Coast Guard:

List of lights, buoys and fog signals: Atlantic Coast including
the Gulf and River St. Lawrence to Montreal, 1979. 311 p.

Boating safety guide, 1979. 29 p.

Civil Aeronautics:

Flight information manual, 1979/80, 1979. (various pagings).

- Study guide for private pilots, 1978. 56 p.
Research and Development Centre:
RDC project directory, 1978. 143 p.
Road Safety:
Fuel consumption guide.

TREASURY BOARD CANADA

- Federal expenditure plan, 1979–80, 1979. 85 p.

URBAN AFFAIRS CANADA

- Urban indicators: statistical profiles of quality of life for Canadian cities, 1978. 106 p.

TREATY SERIES

The treaty series, while a publication of the Department of External Affairs, may be treated as a unique type of publication in that the Series has both annual and consolidated indexes. Each document also has its own series number.

The Canadian treaty series date from 1928. However Canada was involved in agreements with foreign countries long before that date. *The British North America Act*¹ does not mention treaties, thus it may be assumed that the Sovereign would act for Canada on the advice of Her British Ministers. However between 1871 and 1923 procedures gradually changed and the Canadian government began to be consulted about treaties involving Canada. In 1919 Canadian plenipotentiaries signed on behalf of Canada when the Peace Treaties were signed at the close of World War I. In 1923 Mr. Lapointe was the first Canadian alone to represent His Majesty in the Halibut Fisheries Treaty between Canada and the United States.² This procedure continued and was confirmed by the Imperial Conference of 1926.³ The prerogative power, initially reserved for the Sovereign was now to be exercised by the Governor General on the advice of the Canadian Minister of State for External Affairs.

In 1928 the Canadian King's Printer published seventeen treaties, six of which received Canadian ratification, while the others were

agreements between Great Britain and a foreign country in which Canada was included. Between 1928 and 1949 the text of treaties was published in both the English and French languages, some as separate publications, and others as bilingual publications. Since 1950 all treaties have been issued as bilingual publications.

Below is listed the treaties which were published in 1975. It will be noted that there is no number one as that number has been reserved, since 1965, for the index. The index is generally several years late in being compiled and published. The list has been arranged chronologically and includes the treaty number, title, place and date of ratification.

- 1975/2 Defence (research). Agreement between Canada and Sweden. Ottawa, February 3, 1975.
- 1975/3 Refugees. Protocol relating to refugee seaman. Hague, June 12, 1973. Canada's instrument of acceptance January 9, 1975.
- 1975/4 Air. Agreement between Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany. Ottawa, March 26, 1973.
- 1975/5 Economic co-operation. Agreement between Canada and the Republic of Honduras. Tegucigalpa, September 3, 1974. Ratification instruments February 18, 1975.
- 1975/6 Outer space. Agreement on the rescue of astronauts and the return of objects launched into outer space. London, Moscow and Washington, April 22, 1968. Canada's instruments of ratification April 25, 1968.
- 1975/7 Outer space. Convention on international liability for damage caused by space objects. London, Moscow and Washington, March 29, 1972. Canada's instrument of accession, 1975.
- 1975/8 Fisheries. Exchange of notes between Canada and Norway. Ottawa, April 18 and 23, 1975.
- 1975/9 Economic co-operation. Agreement between Canada and the Republic of Cuba. Havana, March 18, 1975.
- 1975/10 Science. Exchange of notes between Canada and the United States of America, Ottawa, December 5, 1974, March 24, 1975.

- 1975/11 Science. Agreement between Canada and the United States of America. Washington, March, 26, 1975.
- 1975/12 Disarmament. Convention on the prohibition and development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and on their destruction. London, Moscow and Washington, April 10, 1972. Canada, April 10, 1972. Canada's instrument of ratification September 18, 1972.
- 1975/13 Economic co-operation. Agreement between Canada and Jamaica. Kingston, May 5, 1975.
- 1975/14 Radio. Agreement between Canada and the United States of America. Ottawa, February 26, 1973. Instruments of ratification, May 6, 1974.
- 1975/15 Economic co-operation. Agreement between Canada and the Republic of El Salvador. San Salvador, May 14, 1973. Instruments of ratification, May 7, 1975.
- 1975/16 Defence. Exchange of notes between Canada and the United States of America. Washington, May 8, 1975.
- 1975/17 Defence. Agreement between Canada and the Republic of Ghana. Accra, May 13, 1975.
- 1975/18 Economic co-operation. Agreement between Canada and Costa Rica. San José, July 24, 1973. Instruments of ratification, May 15, 1975.
- 1975/19 Air. Agreement between Canada and the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Ottawa, June 17, 1974.
- 1975/20 Defence. Exchange of notes between Canada and the United Republic of Tanzania. Ottawa, December 19, 1974 and January 2, 1975.
- 1975/21 Fisheries. Exchange of notes between Canada and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Moscow, January 24, 1975.
- 1975/22 Fisheries. Exchange of notes between Canada and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Moscow, January 24, 1975.
- 1975/23 Fisheries. Exchange of notes between Canada and the

- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Ottawa, December 22, 1975.
- 1975/24 Culture. Agreement between Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany. Bonn, March 3, 1975.
- 1975/25 Radio. Exchange of notes between Canada and the Eastern Republic of Uruguay. Montevideo, August 15 and 28, 1972.
- 1975/26 Defence. Agreement between Canada and Tanzania. Dar es Salaam, September 6, 1975.
- 1975/27 Fisheries. Exchange of notes between Canada and Norway. Ottawa, December 8 and 12, 1975.
- 1975/28 Radio. Exchange of notes between Canada and Colombia, Bogota, November 5 and December 2, 1975.
- 1975/29 Air. Exchange de notes entre le Canada et la France. Ottawa, le 8 et 9 septembre, 1975.
- 1975/30 Culture. Agreement between Canada and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. London, September 12, 1975.
- 1975/31 Commerce. Exchange of notes between Canada and France. Ottawa, October 29, 1975.

There are a number of observations which may be made on the above list. Canada is only one of the signatories in some instances while in other instances the treaty is between Canada and one other country. While not directly involved in the outer space program Canada has signed the treaties which have involved those nations which are directly involved.

Indexes

There are both annual⁴ and cumulated⁵⁻⁸ indexes to the treaty series. Between 1928 and 1974 there have been five cumulated indexes including the 1962-64 index covering in one instance three years (an annual index was not published between 1962-1964) and in another fourteen years, nine of which had no annual index. The 1946-1959

cumulated index was bilingual. Beginning with the 1960 annual index all indexes have been bilingual.

From 1928–1939 the classified annual index was shown in two parts: general treaties to which Canada is a party; treaties, etc. with the following States. In 1940 when the first cumulated index was published it was divided into four parts: general and multilateral treaties; bilateral treaties; subject list; and index to treaty series, 1940. From 1941 the annual index continued to be divided into two parts but with a change of name: multilateral treaties; and bilateral treaties. Each part contained the title of the Instrument, the place and date of the signature, and Canadian ratification deposit as well as the number of the treaty. When the annual index was issued again in 1960 the Canadian ratification deposit section was dropped.

As noted above the treaty series began in 1928. However a number of treaties before that date had involved Canada but had been signed by one of the Ministers of the Crown in the United Kingdom. Such treaties were listed in a separate section of the Acts of the Canadian Parliament (see Chapter 8). A cumulated alphabetical index to those treaties, etc. was published in 1883.⁹

The series also is listed in the *Weekly checklist/Liste hebdomadaire* and the *Quarterly catalogue trimestriel* of the Canadian Government Publishing Centre. Since the *Quarterly catalogue trimestriel* has an index, the treaty series also are indexed in this publication.

FOOTNOTES

- ¹ U.K. Act 30–31 Victoria, 1867, c.3.
- ² MacKenzie, N.A.M. “Canada and the treaty-making power”. *Canadian Bar Review* 15: 436–454, 1937.
- ³ Imperial Conference, 1926. Summary of proceedings. Printed by order of Parliament. Ottawa: F.A. Acland, printer to the King’s Most Excellent Majesty, 1926. 352 p.
- ⁴ Canada. Treaty series. Index, 1928– Ottawa: F.A. Acland, printer to the King’s Most Excellent Majesty, 1930–
34 v. for the years: 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1960, 1961, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1975.

1940 included in 1928–1940 cumulation; 1951–1959 included in 1946–1959 cumulation; 1962–1964 may only be found in Sectional catalogue no.15 (described in chapter 3); 1974 included in the 1965–1974 cumulation.

- ⁵ Canada. Treaty series. *General index to treaty series 1928–1940*. Ottawa: Edmond Cloutier, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1943. 28 p. (Treaty series, 1940, no.16).
- ⁶ Canada. Treaty series. *General index to treaty series 1940–1945*. Ottawa: Edmond Cloutier, King's Printer, 1947. 14 p. (Treaty series, 1947, no.1).
- ⁷ Canada. Treaty series. *General index 1946–1959*. Ottawa: Roger Duhamel, Queen's Printer, 1963. 32 p.
- ⁸ Canada. Treaty series. *General index. Canada treaty series 1965–1974*. Ottawa: Queen's Printer for Canada, 1977. 26,26 p. (Treaty series, 1974, no.1).
- ⁹ Hayes, F.B. and Wicksteed, R.J. *Index to treaties, agreements, Imperial despatches and orders in council and proclamations, regulations, and orders in council of the government of Canada*. Prepared according to order of the House of Commons. Ottawa: MacLean, Roger & Co., 1883. 37 p.

CHAPTER 15

Reference Books

The various departments of government publish books which may be classed as reference works. Many of these are loose-leaf which provides a means of easy up-date. It must be stressed that this is not a complete but rather a selected list. Some works such as the *Canada year book* which have been discussed in other chapters will not be listed in this chapter.

Annual reviews of the Canadian mineral industry. Ottawa: Mineral Policy Section, Energy, Mines and Resources. Loose-leaf, irregular.

A set of pamphlets, each devoted to a different mineral or minerals.

Bibliography of Canadian climate/Bibliographie au climat canadien, by Morley K. Thomas and David W. Phillips. Ottawa: Atmospheric Environment Service, Environment Canada, 1961–1979. 3 v.

Contents: v.1, 1763–1957; v.2, 1958–1971; v.3, 1972–1976.

v.1–2 was compiled by Morley K. Thomas. v.1 is in English only.

There are a number of works published during the period by Canadian meteorologists which do not appear in this work as the criteria for inclusion is the climate and its direct effect on Canadian society, the economy and the environment.

Broadcast advertising handbook. [Ottawa] Canadian Radio-Television Telecommunications Commission, 1978. 28 p. Bilingual.

Acts, regulations and guidelines on broadcast advertising. Includes: regulation of commercial messages on radio and television; broadcasting act and regulations, excerpts; CRTC circulars and public announcements; food and drugs; industry codes and guidelines.

Canada handbook. 48th ed. Published under the authority of Treasury Board, 1979. 344 p.

This beautifully illustrated work portrays life in Canada: cultural, economic and social as well as government and the services provided by it. The work was prepared in the Publishing Section, Information Division of Statistics Canada.

Canada postal guide, part 1. Postal law and regulations. Published by authority of the Postmaster General. Loose-leaf. Separate French edition.

Contains information on rates of postage, fees for special services, conditions of mailing and other postal subjects related to the acceptance and mailing of items within and outside Canada. For complete postal regulations and their amendments reference has to be made to *Canada gazette Part II*.

Canada postal guide, part 2. International mails, rates and conditions. Published by authority of the Postmaster General. Loose-leaf. Separate French edition.

Contains rates and conditions governing mail to other countries. The country entries are arranged alphabetically, and each country entry begins on a separate page. Gives both surface parcel rates and air parcel rates as well as letter rates.

Canadian civil aircraft register/Registre d'immatriculation du aeronefs civils canadiens. Ottawa: Civil Aeronautics, Transport Canada. Loose-leaf, quarterly. Bilingual.

Divided into four parts gives an alphabetical listing: by CF- series

aircraft registration mark; by C-F series aircraft registration mark; by C-G series aircraft registration mark; by aircraft type.

Canadian classification and dictionary of occupations. Ottawa: Manpower and Immigration, 1971-1973. 2 v.

v.1, Classification and definitions, 1171 p.; v.2, Occupational qualification requirements, 933 p. v.2 was reprinted in 1979.

The main objective of volume 2 was to provide career counselling and placement. An attempt was made to delineate the qualifications required for the successful performance of the work described in volume 1.

Canadian philately: bibliography and index, 1864-1973/Philatelie canadienne bibliographie et index, by Cimon Morin. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1979. 281 p. Bilingual.

Brings together the body of literature dealing with the postage stamp, postal stationery, postal history, and postal markings of Canada and British North America. Included are works such as monographs, brochures, specialized catalogues and auction catalogues as well as articles printed in periodicals, exhibition catalogues and more general works. Only works published between 1864 and 1973 are included and only documents written in English or French are listed.

Canadian representatives abroad. Ottawa: Department of External Affairs. Irregular. Bilingual since 1968.

Title varies: 1947-1948, Canadian representatives abroad and representatives in Canada of the British Commonwealth and foreign governments; 1949-1967, Canadian representatives abroad and representatives of other countries in Canada; 1968- Canadian representatives abroad.

The work is arranged alphabetically by country, giving address, telephone number, telex number (if applicable) and commercial office (if applicable) with position and person filling the position. It contains an alphabetical list of names of officials with location. Frequency varies from year to year. Only one issue for 1979.

Canadian theses/Theses canadiennes: 1947-1960. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1973. 2 v.

Superseded by an annual volume. It has an alphabetical subject arrangement. Under each subject the arrangement is alphabetical by university. An alphabetically named index completes the work.

Checklist of Canadian directories 1790-1950/Répertoire des annuaires canadiens, by Dorothy E. Ryder. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1979. xvii, 288 p.

This checklist is arranged alphabetically by provinces with the Province of Canada coming first followed by directories for Canada as a whole. The arrangement within each geographical region is chronological but the arrangement of the geographical areas within a province is alphabetical. Library locations are given when available.

Compendium of medicating ingredient brochures/Recueil des notices sur les substances medicatrices. 4th ed. Ottawa: Plant Products Division, Department of Agriculture. Loose-leaf. Bilingual.

For the livestock grower, the Canadian Livestock Feed Industry and their allied supporting professions and industries. Each drug is listed on a separate page. Shows physical form; livestock intended; level of drug; directions; warning.

Compendium of pest control products registered in Canada. Ottawa: Research Branch, Department of Agriculture. Loose-leaf.

Contains up-to-date information on the current pesticides available for commercial use in Canada.

Consolidation of statutes and regulations pertaining to Forestry/Codification des lois et règlements fédéraux concernant les forêts. Compiled by Jean Louis Fillion. Ottawa: Canadian Forestry Service, Department of the Environment. Loose-leaf.

Contains the various Acts and regulations dealing with forests. Contains the usual caution that they are for reference only.

Food and Drug Act and the Food & Drug Regulations. Ottawa: Food

and Drug Directorate, Department of National Health and Welfare. Loose-leaf. Separate French edition.

Contains up-to-date information on foods, drugs, vitamins, minerals, amino acids, cosmetics, controlled drugs, restricted drugs, etc.

Diplomatic corps and consular and other representatives in Canada. Ottawa: Department of External Affairs. Irregular. Bilingual since 1969.

Title varies: 1949–Feb. 1955, Diplomatic and consular representatives in Ottawa; May 1955–Jan. 1969, Diplomatic corps; June 1969– Diplomatic corps and consular and other representatives in Canada.

Includes: Order of precedence; diplomatic corps arranged alphabetically by name of country, Ottawa address and telephone number; other representatives; Department of External Affairs; national holidays; government holidays for the year; consular and other representatives arranged alphabetically by country, giving their address and telephone number in Canada; International Civil Aviation Organization.

Digest of benefit entitlement and principles. Unemployment Insurance Commission. Loose-leaf. Bilingual.

Contains an index of the Umpire's decisions and appropriate cross references to the relevant sections of the present Act.

Directory of Canadian commercial air services. Ottawa: Air Transport Committee, Canadian Transport Commission. Loose-leaf. Bilingual.

Designed to provide a permanent compact and handy reference, with amendments to be made by means of revised pages issued monthly. Includes: classification of air services; aircraft groups according to weight; alphabetical list of commercial air carriers licensed in Canada; alphabetical list of points served by commercial air carriers licensed in Canada.

Directory of Canadian environmental experts/Répertoire des spécial-

istes canadiens de l'environnement. Ottawa: Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information, National Research Council of Canada, 1978. 284 p.

Divided into two parts: alphabetical listing of experts; and a computer-generated index to the subject expertise of the listed individuals. Includes persons in government, industry and universities.

Directory of Canadian steel fabricators. [Ottawa] Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce [1979] 37 p.

Published in response to numerous requests by business and government officials around the world who require data on the capabilities of Canada's steel fabricating industry.

Directory of Canadian women's groups/Annuaire canadien des groupes de femmes. 2d ed. [Ottawa: Secretary of State, Women's Program] 1977. 200 p.

First edition, 1974. The lists are published in parallel columns in English and French. Includes both national and provincial women's groups; government programmes for women, and status of women advisory councils. Gives name and address of each organization with a brief descriptive note.

Directory of community-based residential centres in Canada. 3d ed. 1979-1980. Ottawa: Ministry of the Solicitor General of Canada [1979?] 1 v. (various pagings) Separate French edition.

Includes both government and privately operated centres which provide residential and related services to adult offenders and ex-offenders.

Directory of marine scientists in Canada/Répertoire des experts des sciences de la mer au Canada. Prepared by Secretariat, Canadian Committee on Oceanography, 1976-1977. [Ottawa: Fisheries and Marine Services] 1977-1978. 2 v.

Includes firms, firms and associated scientists, scientists and their specialties. Gives Firm name, address and head of the organization.

For scientists gives speciality and activity. 1976 directory listed university and government agencies concerned with marine science.

Engineering and inspection manual. Ottawa: Air Services, Department of Transport. Loose-leaf.

This manual is divided into four parts: Parts I-II, Technical instructions and procedures regarding civil aircraft, Part III, Summary of airworthiness directives; Part IV List of approved organizations.

Enroute supplement, Canada and North Atlantic. Ottawa: Published under authority of the Chief of the Air Staff and the Chief of the Naval Staff.

A joint RCAF/RCN publication, it contains information on aerodromes and seaplane bases, navigational aids, communications frequencies, radar data, air defence, identification zone procedures and special notices.

Export and Import Permits Act handbook/Le manuel de la loi sur les licences d'exportation et d'importation. Ottawa: Ministry of Industry, Trade and Commerce. Loose-leaf. Bilingual.

This work is divided into four parts: general information; general legislation; export controls; and import controls. It contains a warning that the work is for reference only and does not have official sanction.

Gazetteer of Canada/Répertoire géographique du Canada. Ottawa: Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, 1952–

Established as the Canadian Board on Geographical names in 1952, the name was changed to Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names in the early 1960's.

Following is the list of gazetteers published to date going from east to west.

Newfoundland and Labrador. 1st ed. Ottawa: The Committee, 1968. xiii, 252 p.

- Nova Scotia. Ottawa: Published by authority of the Canadian Board on Geographical names, 1961. vi, 192 p.
- Nova Scotia/Nouvelle-écosse. 2d ed. Ottawa: The Committee, 1977. xlv, 477 p.
- Prince Edward Island. Ottawa: The Committee, 1960. Reprinted, 1965. vi, 19 p.
- Prince Edward Island/Île-du-Prince-Edouard Centennial issue, 1873–1973. 2d ed. Ottawa: The Committee, 1973. xxxv, 35 p.
- New Brunswick. Ottawa: Published by authority of the Canadian Board of Geographical Names, 1956. vi, 84 p.
- New Brunswick/Nouveau-Brunswick. Ottawa: The Committee, 1972. xlvii, 213 p.
- Ontario. Ottawa: Geographical Branch, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, 1962. vi, 614 p.
- Ontario. 2d ed. Ottawa: The Committee, 1974. xxxiii, 823 p.
- Ontario. Cumulative supplement. Additions and corrections to 31 December, 1975. [Ottawa] The Committee [1976?] 24 p.
- Southwestern Ontario. Ottawa: Published by authority of the Canadian Board on Geographical Names, 1952. Reprinted 1958. 1 v. (unpaged).
- Manitoba. Ottawa: Published by authority of the Canadian Board of Geographical Names, 1955. vi, 60 p.
- Manitoba. 2d ed. Ottawa: The Committee, 1968. xii, 93 p.
- Saskatchewan. Ottawa: Published by authority of the Canadian Board on Geographical Names, 1957. vi, 92 p.
- Saskatchewan. 2d ed. Ottawa: Published by Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, 1969. xvi, 173 p.
- Alberta. Ottawa: Published by authority of the Canadian Board of Geographical Names, 1958. vi, 96 p.
- Alberta. 2d ed. Ottawa: The Committee, 1974. xliii, 153 p.
- British Columbia. Ottawa: Published by authority of the Canadian Board on Geographical Names, 1953. xx, 641 p.
- British Columbia. 2d ed. Ottawa: The Committee, 1966. xviii, 739 p.

Northwest Territories and Yukon provisional. Ottawa: Published by authority of the Canadian Board of Geographical Names, 1958. 89 p.

Northwest Territories, provisional edition. Ottawa: The Committee, 1971. 74 p.

Yukon, provisional edition. Ottawa: The Committee, 1971. 22 p.

Yukon Territory/Territoire du Yukon. Ottawa: The Committee, 1976. xi, 55 p.

Each volume except the provisional editions have a map of the area. Between January-June 1963 and July to December, 1972 twenty supplements were published. While Quebec is listed in nearly every supplement no separate volume has been published or even listed as being in preparation.

Government of Canada Master Construction Specification (GMS) Ottawa: Government Master Construction Specifications Program, Technical Research and Development, Department of Public Works. Loose-leaf, updated quarterly. Separate French edition.

Divided into nine parts the following individual packages are available: complete GMS; architectural and structural; structural; landscape; general requirements; conveying systems; mechanical; electrical; and heavy civil.

Government of Canada telephone directory. Ottawa: Government Telecommunications Agency, Department of Communications. Bilingual.

All directories which have various paginations were issued for the following areas in 1979: Atlantic region; Calgary; Hamilton; London; Montreal; National Capital region; Quebec; Regina; Saskatoon; Toronto; and Vancouver-Victoria.

Guide of Financial Administration for departments and agencies of the government of Canada. 2d ed. [Ottawa] Financial Administrative Branch, Office of the Comptroller General of Canada, Treasury Board [1979] Loose-leaf.

Twelve chapters dealing with financial administration plus regulations and an index.

Handbook of air transport legislation/Manuel de législation sur le transport aérien. Canadian Transport Commission. Loose-leaf. Bilingual.

Contains: The *Aeronautics Act* as amended; Office consolidation of the Air Carrier regulations; the *National Transportation Act* as amended, and an Office Consolidation of the General Rules under the *National Transportation Act*.

Handbook on climatological data sources of the Atmospheric Environment Service, compiled by D.W. Phillips. Downsview, Ontario: Atmospheric Environment Service, Canadian Climate Centre, 1979. 1 v. (various pages).

Divided into several sections the work includes: index of climatological elements; current climatological data periodicals; historical climatological data periodicals; statistical and special data publications; abstracts and tabulations; and standard observing forms and charts.

Income tax regulations: Consolidation. Ottawa: Taxation Division, Department of National Revenue. Loose-leaf. Separate French edition.

Contains Orders in Council from Dec. 8/54 to June 21, 1979. Shows amendments and additions.

Income tax service. Department of National Revenue. Loose-leaf. Separate French edition.

Income Tax Act (Office consolidation) with amendments; Income tax regulations with amendments; other related material.

Index of federal information banks/des banques de données fédérales. Ottawa: Treasury Board, 1979. 280,118 p. Annual. Bilingual.

Divided into three sections: (1) provides descriptions of all the data banks containing information on members of the public; (2)

Government's bank of employee records; (3) copy of part IV of the *Canadian Human Rights Act*, the schedule naming the federal departments and agencies covered by the Act.

Index to Government of Canada programs and services available to the public in Canada. Ottawa: Privy Council of Canada, 1979. 737 p. Separate French edition.

Commonly used keywords provide an efficient means of obtaining specific data. Each of the 4800 entries includes a brief program description, name of the responsible department or agency and telephone number where further enquiries may be made. Compilation of federal government offices in Canada plus a list of government information services and sales agents who sell government material.

List of licenses under the Excise Tax Act. Ottawa: Customs and Excise, Department of National Revenue. Annual with supplements. Bilingual.

Prepared primarily with the thought of providing those concerned with as much detail as possible, having in mind the extent to which these licenses are used, both in respect to domestic production and importations.

List of securities with market values allowed for/Liste des titres et leurs valeurs marchandes autorisées. Ottawa: Department of Insurance. Annual. Bilingual.

Compiled for the convenience of insurance, trust and loan companies in preparing their annual statements. Shows both bonds and shares, payable in: Canadian currency; U.K. currency; U.S.A. currency; and other currencies.

List of shipping/Nomenclature des navires. [Ottawa] Department of Transport. Annual.

Divided into two parts: ships on register in Canada other than fishing vessels; fishing vessels on register in Canada. Information shown is: official number; name of the ship; description (by symbol); material; port of registry; built (date); owner or managing owner and

address. For fishing vessels the description is rarely shown but the other information is available.

Manual of instructions for the survey of Canada lands. 2d ed. Ottawa: Legal Surveys Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, 1979. Loose-leaf. Amendments are issued from time to time.

Manual of Patent Office practice. Ottawa: Canadian Patent Office, Bureau of Intellectual Property, Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs. Loose-leaf. Bilingual.

Prepared to instruct patent examiners in office policy relating to the examination of applications for patent. To be used solely as a guide. Authority to be found in *Patent Act*, the Patent regulations and decisions of the court interpreting them.

National atlas of Canada. 4th ed. (rev.) Toronto: Published by Macmillan Company of Canada in association with the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources and Information Canada, 1974. 254 p.

All place names and feature names were officially approved by the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names. Contains some 254 maps on all aspects of Canadian life. Population information is based on the 1961 census.

National Library of Canada: publications/Bibliothèque nationale du Canada: publications. A list compiled by Gwynneth Evans [Ottawa] National Library of Canada, 1978. 24 p.

Contains a list of the documents prepared or published by the Library from 1950 to 1978 and available for general distribution. Divided into seven sections each section is arranged alphabetically by title.

Organization of the government of Canada 1978/79. 12th ed. [Toronto] Published by the Macmillan Company of Canada Ltd. in cooperation with Treasury Board Canada and the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Supply and Services Canada, 1979. vii, 613 p.

Divided into three major sections: Legislature, Judiciary and Executive. This work which has been published irregularly since 1958 describes in some detail each section. An organization chart is given for each department. The address of the head office, the title of the Minister, principal officers of the Department with their names, historical background, organization and programs as well as the Statutes for which the Minister is responsible are shown. In addition there is a glossary of terms, acronyms and abbreviations and an index of titles of departments and agencies.

Personnel management manual/Manuel de gestion du personnel.
Treasury Board. 5 v. Loose-leaf. Bilingual.

This loose leaf work brings together the Statutes and regulations which are of particular importance to personnel management in the federal public service.

Queen's regulations and orders for the Canadian Forces. [Ottawa]
National Defence Headquarters. 3 v. Loose-leaf. Separate French edition.
Contents: v.1, Administration; v.2, Disciplinary; v.3, Financial.

Radio equipment list/Nomenclature du materiel radio. Ottawa: Department of Communications. Loose-leaf. Bilingual.

This listing as type-approved or technically acceptable means only that, from a technical point of view, such equipment is capable of performing in a satisfactory manner.

Regulations for the transportation of dangerous commodities by rail.
Ottawa: Canadian Transport Commission. Loose-leaf.

Contains a list of dangerous commodities also a list of railways with what they will not accept.

Research collections in Canadian libraries. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1972—

Series I Universities:

- (1) Prairie provinces.
- (2) Atlantic provinces.
- (3) British Columbia.
- (4) Ontario.
- (5) Quebec.
- (6) Canada.

Gives a brief history of the findings of the survey team. The universities are arranged in alphabetical order for each area. Contains a brief history of the founding, enrollment as of 1969-70, degrees granted and a list of courses in graduate studies.

II Special Studies:

- (1) Theatre courses in Canadian collections.
- (2) Federal government libraries.
- (3) Law library resources in Canada.
- (4) Slavic and east European resources in Canadian academic and research libraries.
- (5) Collections of official publications in Canada.
- (6) Fine arts library resources in Canada. 2 v.

Scientific and technical societies of Canada/Societes scientifiques et techniques du Canada. 5th ed. Compiled by the Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information, 1978. 131 p.

Contains an alphabetical list of scientific societies at the national, provincial and regional level concerned with the study, development and dissemination of knowledge. For each society, the address, officers, history, purpose, membership, meetings, professional activities and publications are listed.

Social science and humanities collections in Canadian government libraries: a guide. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1978. 94 p. Bilingual.

Lists: address of the library; name of librarian; accessibility; major subject fields; number of monographs, serials, government publications; microforms; and notes about the collection.

Union list of Canadian newspapers held by Canadian libraries/Liste collective des journaux canadiens disponibles dans les bibliothèques canadiennes. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1977. xxix, 483 p.

List is arranged alphabetically by province and alphabetically by place within each province. Alphabetical index of newspapers showing place and an index by cultural groups other than English and French. Arranged alphabetically by group with their newspapers.

Union list of serials in fine arts in Canadian libraries Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1978. 236 p. Bilingual.

Complements the report of the survey of fine arts library resources undertaken by the National Library in 1976 and 1977. Library holdings for this union list are taken from the Union Catalogue of Serials at the National Library in which nearly 200 libraries are represented and from the two checklists of periodicals (323 titles) completed by over 80 libraries for the fine arts survey and from serials lists and individual reports provided by 20 libraries particularly for this list.

Wage rates and hours of labour. Ottawa: Economics and Research Branch, Department of Labour. Loose-leaf. Bilingual.

A service whereby information on wage rates may be obtained as soon as it is compiled and analysed. Tables are released individually on loose-leaf pages, prepunched to fit a convenient indexed binder.

For sources of information on Canadian reference works the following works should be consulted:

Brown, Barbara E. (ed.) *Canadian business and economics: a guide to sources of information/Sources d'information économiques et commerciales canadienne.* [Ottawa: Canadian Library Association, 1976] xviii, 636 p.

This work is being revised and updated. Publication is expected toward the end of 1980.

Ryder, Dorothy E. (ed.) *Canadian reference sources: a selective guide.* Ottawa: Canadian Library Association, 1973. x, 185 p.

_____. Supplement. Ottawa: Canadian Library Association, 1973.
xi, 121 p.

This work is also being revised and updated. Publication is expected early in 1981.

CHAPTER 16

Statistics

For statistics as well as for other areas of government there were antecedents which could be followed in 1867 by the newly formed government of the Dominion of Canada. The taking of a census of people in Canada dated back to 1608.¹ The 1666/67 enumeration included persons, areas under cultivation, and livestock in the colony of New France.² In 1847 the government of the Province of Canada passed an Act³ to establish a Board of Registration and Statistics. All three provinces (Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick) took a census of population in 1851. This census established a pattern for decennial enumerations for the Dominion of Canada.

The *British North America Act* 1867 assigned Census and Statistics to Parliament.⁴ On May 12, 1870 the first *Census Act* was passed.⁵ It left statistics under the Minister of Agriculture who was to have a census taken before May 1, 1871. The subject areas to be enumerated were spelt out. The four provinces (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario) were divided into Census Districts which would correspond roughly to the Electoral Districts established under the *British North America Act*. Each Census District was to be divided into sub-districts. On April 14, 1871 a further Act was passed to include the territories in the 1871 census.⁶ The collecting of the statistics for the 1871 census actually had begun in 1864.

A further *Census and Statistics Act*⁷ was passed on May 15, 1879 for taking the 1881 census. It provided for the taking of a decennial census beginning with 1881. The Act also provided for the collection,

abstracting, tabulating and publishing of vital, agricultural, commercial, criminal and other statistics from time to time. The Minister of Agriculture could make rules and regulations, with the approval of the Governor in Council for carrying out this assignment. All such rules and regulations were to be published in the *Canada gazette*.

In 1885 an Act was passed for taking the census in the province of Manitoba, the North-West Territories and the district of Keewatin before the first day of August, 1886.⁸

A permanent Census and Statistics Office was established in 1905⁹ under the Minister of Agriculture to co-ordinate a statistical system for the whole country. This Act also provided for the taking of the 1911 census and added educational and manufacturing statistics to the 1879 list for the periodic list. Another Act was passed in June 1905¹⁰ which provided for a census of population and agriculture to be taken in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in June 1906.

In 1912 the Census and Statistics Office was transferred from the Ministry of Agriculture to the Ministry of Trade and Commerce. The same year a Departmental Commission on the Official Statistics of Canada was set up to investigate the gaps, overlapping and other inadequacies in statistical information. The Commission "recommended the organization of a Central Statistical Office for the co-ordination, unification, extension and general improvement of statistics and the taking of a quinquennial census".¹¹ It also recommended: taking an annual census of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining and manufactures; the coordination of the statistical branches of the Departments of Customs, and Trade and Commerce; the reorganization of canal statistics; the creation of statistics of trade; the creation of wage and consumption statistics; improvement in the statistics of insurance; the development of price statistics; the enlargement of the *Canada year book*. The Commission also made recommendations for provincial statistics.

As a result of the recommendations a Dominion Statistician was appointed in 1915. In 1918 a *Statistics Act*¹² was passed which created the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, under a Minister, to be presided over by the Dominion Statistician. The Bureau was to collect, com-

pile, analyse, abstract and publish statistical information relative to the commercial, industrial, financial, social, economic and general activities and condition of the people and to take the census of Canada. The census was to include industry, mines, fisheries, forestry, manufactures, etc. as well as the population and agriculture statistics. Annual statistics were to be prepared on trade and commerce; navigation; transportation; criminal cases; population; births, deaths and marriages; immigration and emigration; agriculture; education; and public and private finance.

On February 11, 1971¹³ by a further *Statistics Act* the Dominion Bureau of Statistics became Statistics Canada and the Dominion Statistician became the Chief Statistician. The Act stated that “whenever the Dominion Statistician or the Bureau of Statistics is referred to in any Act of Parliament or any order, rule or regulation or any contract or other document is to be substituted the Chief Statistician of Canada or Statistics Canada”.¹⁴ The 1971 census was to be taken in the month of June and every fifth year thereafter for population. The agricultural census was to be taken once every ten years as heretofore.

CENSUS RETURNS

Census of Canada 1870–71/Recensement du Canada. Ottawa: I.B. Taylor, 1873–1878. 5 v.

Contents: v.1–3, the 1870–71 census; v.4, Censuses of Canada 1665 to 1871; v.5, Censuses of Canada 1608 to 1876.

Each volume has a table of contents at the beginning of the volume and a detailed subject index at the end of the volume. Volume 4 has a place name index on p.416.

Census of Canada, 1880–81/Recensement du Canada. Ottawa: MacLean, Roger & Co., 1882–1885. 4 v.

Contents: v.1–3, the 1880–81 census; v.4, General report of the Census of Canada.

Each volume has a table of contents at the beginning and a subject index at the end.

Census of Canada 1890–91/Recensement du Canada. Ottawa: S.E. Dawson, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1893–1897, 4 v.

For the first time a time limit was placed on the taking of the census. The table of contents and subject index appear in each volume as in the 1871 and 1881 census.

Fourth census of Canada 1901. Ottawa: S.E. Dawson, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1902–1906. 4 v.

This census had a separate French language title page followed by an introduction in French. Each volume has a subject index. Place names have a separate index at the back of volumes 1 and 2 and are included in the general index in volume 3 under the heading "Towns and villages between 1,500 and 5,000", and "Cities and towns", over 5,000 population.

Fifth census of Canada 1911. Ottawa: C.H. Parmelee, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1912–1915. 6 v.

In the introduction there are comparative tables for 1871 (where applicable), 1881, 1891, 1901 and 1911 showing growth in the various aspects of Canadian life.

Sixth census of Canada, 1921. Ottawa: F.A. Acland, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1924–1929. 5 v.

These volumes contain what was considered final results since summary results had already been published as soon as statistics were available in the various categories listed below. Considered the most important ever taken in the Dominion.

The principal schedules used were: (1) Population; (2) Agriculture; (3) Animals, animal products, fruits, etc. not on farms; (4) Manufacturing, trading and business establishments; (5) Blind and deaf-mutes.

Statistics on the fur trade, forestry, fisheries, minerals, manufactures, trade and commerce were not included but may be found in the *Canada year book, 1921*.

Seventh census of Canada, 1931. Ottawa: J.O. Patenaude, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1933–1942. 14 v.

v.1–6, Population; v.7, Occupations and industry; v.8, Agriculture; v.9, Institutions; v.10–11, Merchandizing and services; v.12–13, Monographs; v.14, Statistical atlas.

For the first time a number of monographs, based on the census, were produced. In 1931 they were published as an integral part of the census. However, beginning in 1941 they will have an independent existence. Another innovation was a review and population summary published in volume 1 which by now was the last volume to be published.

Eighth census of Canada, 1941/Huitième recensement du Canada. Ottawa: Edmond Cloutier, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1944–1950. 11 v.

Ninth census of Canada, 1951/Neuvième recensement du Canada. Ottawa: Edmond Cloutier, Queen's Printer, 1953–1956. 11 v.

Census tracts were established in 1951 in cooperation with local authorities for cities requesting this type of information which included: population characteristics; dwelling, household and family characteristics and characteristics of the labour force population. Fourteen cities were included. These are separate publications.

Census of Canada, 1956/Recensement du Canada. Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1958. 3 v.

First nationwide census taken midway between the regular full-scale decennial census.

1961 Census of Canada/Recensement du Canada. [Ottawa] Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1962–1966. 7 v. in 16 parts.

The reports were issued as separate bulletins which were collected and bound. Each part consists of several sections. The Census Tract series was continued with twenty-three cities represented. An Advance series and a Special series was inaugurated for this census. In addition fifteen monographs were published based on the 1961 statistics. The following is an example of the topics covered:

Denton, Frank T. and Ostry, Sylvia. *Historical estimates of the Canadian labour force.* Ottawa: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1967, viii, 49 p.

George, M.V. *Internal migration in Canada: demographic analyses*. Ottawa: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1970. xv, 251 p.

Henripin, Jacques. *Trends and factors of fertility in Canada*. Prepared for the Census Division. Ottawa: Statistics Canada 1972. xxx, 421 p.

Kalbach, Warren E. *The impact of immigration on Canada's population*. Prepared for the Census Division. Ottawa: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1970. xxxiv, 465 p.

Ostry, Sylvia. *Unemployment in Canada*. Ottawa: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1968. x, 83 p.

Podoluk, Jenny R. *Incomes of Canadians*. Ottawa: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1968. xxiv, 356 p.

Stone, Leroy O. *Urban development in Canada*. Prepared for the Census Division. Ottawa: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1967. xxi, 293 p.

1966 Census of Canada/Recensement du Canada. Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1969. 8 v.

The reports of the census were issued as a series of bulletins as was the 1961 census. In addition to the bulletins which make up the 8 volumes, four special bulletins were issued giving an analytical review of the findings of the 1966 census. The Tract series was continued.

1971 Census of Canada.

Catalogue. Published by authority of the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce. [Ottawa] 1974.

Published reports are in four main series: Advance series (summary advance information); Volume series (main statistical results of the census); Census Tract series (basic population and housing data issued for each of the large cities); Special series (includes some basic materials not included in Volume series).

Data computerized.

A large number of tables only are available as computer print-outs. These are supplied on request subject to confidentiality constraints.

Advance series. 46 pamphlets in bilingual format known as *Advance bulletins*.

Volume series. 6 v. in 25 parts with each part being divided into a number of sections.

Census Tract series. 59 bulletins covering that number of cities.

Special series. 11 v. provides more detail than is possible in the Volume series.

In addition to the above several working manuals were published as follows:

Standard industrial classification manual, revised 1970. 319 p.

Occupational classification manual, census of Canada, 1971. 2 v.

Based on the Canadian classification and dictionary of occupations (described in Chapter 15).

Dictionary of 1971 census terms, 82,88 p. Bilingual.

Three Census analysis studies were published on the 1971 Census:

Kuch, Peter and Haessel, Walter. *An analysis of earnings in Canada*. Ottawa: Statistics Canada, 1979. 212 p.

Lapierre-Adamcyk, Evelyne. *Social-economic correlates of fertility in Canadian metropolitan areas, 1961 and 1971*. Ottawa: Statistics Canada, 1979. 101 p.

Steele, Marion. *The demand for housing in Canada*. Ottawa: Statistics Canada, 1979. 206 p.

1976 Census of Canada. Published under the authority of the President of the Treasury Board. [Ottawa] Minister of Supply and Services, 1979. 13 v.

In addition to the regular censuses taken for the provinces which were in Confederation at a given point in time separate censuses were undertaken and the results published for the Prairie Provinces. These censuses were taken mid-way between the regular decennial censuses. They always were concerned with population and agriculture.

Census of the three provisional districts of the North-west Territories, 1884-5/Recensement des trois districts provisoires des territoires du nord-ouest. Ottawa: MacLean, Roger & Co., 1886. xvii, 97 p.

Census of Manitoba 1885-6/Recensement de Manitoba. Ottawa: MacLean, Roger & Co., 1887. 1 v. (unpaged).

Census of population and agriculture of the northwest provinces: Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, 1906. Ottawa: S.E. Dawson, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1907. xxxii, 160, 4 p.

Separate French title page with introduction in French. xxxiii p.

Census of Prairie Provinces: Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, 1916. Ottawa: J.L. Taché, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1918. lxiv, lxvi, 356 p.

This census also had a separate French title page and introduction.

Census of Manitoba, 1926/Recensement du Manitoba. Ottawa: F.A. Acland, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1927. 205 p.

Census of Saskatchewan, 1926/Recensement de la Saskatchewan. Ottawa: F.A. Acland, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1927. 299 p.

Census of the Prairie Provinces, 1936/Recensement des provinces des prairies. Ottawa: J.O. Patenaude, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1938. 2 v.

Census of the Prairie provinces 1946/Recensement des provinces des prairies. [Ottawa] Published by authority of the Minister of Trade and Commerce [1949] 4 v.

DOMINION-PROVINCIAL CONFERENCES ON STATISTICS

Dominion-Provincial conferences generally have been discussed in Chapter 2. However, it seems appropriate to look at those dealing with statistics in this chapter particularly since both the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the provincial statistics branches were trying to solve the problem of developing an uniform method of collecting and abstracting such statistics.

In 1966 the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported that six Dominion-Provincial conferences on provincial financial statistics had been held beginning in 1933.¹⁵ The first and only conference to be

chaired by the Prime Minister was held September 11–13, 1933. The second conference was held October 18–21, 1943 when an attempt was made to have March 31 as the year end for collecting the statistics dealing with public finance at the federal, provincial and municipal levels of government. Further conferences were held, November 5–7, 1945; November 24–26, 1947; May 7–9, 1952 and June 15–17, 1953. At the 1953 Conference chaired by the Dominion Statistician a Continuing Committee was appointed to carry on the work. The Committee held five meetings between 1954 and 1960 at which time they issued a detailed report to the Conference. In November 1965 the Dominion Statistician recommended that the Conference be discontinued and that there be direct communication between the Dominion Statistician and the provinces.

There were also Dominion-Provincial conferences on municipal finance statistics.¹⁶ These were chaired by the Minister of Trade and Commerce. The first conference was held July 19–22, 1937 followed by seven more: May 6–9, 1940; December 4–6, 1940; September 25–27, 1947; September 22–24, 1948; October 26–28, 1953; September 15–18, 1958 and the Queen's University Conference, May 2–3, 1966.

One Dominion-Provincial conference was held in 1946 which dealt with agricultural statistics.¹⁷

HISTORICAL AND UP-TO-DATE STATISTICS

Between 1867–1879 general statistics on the Dominion were published on an annual basis not by the government but by a private firm in Montreal.¹⁸ In 1885 the Department of Agriculture began the *Statistical year-book* which it continued to publish annually to 1904.¹⁹ This work was superseded in 1905 by the *Canada year book* which today is an annual review of economic, social and political developments in Canada.²⁰

A source of both retrospective and very current statistics is the *Canadian statistical review* which began in 1926.²¹ It has weekly supplements which contain data published between release dates of the

review. There is also an annual supplement which contains historical data for selected economic indicators. Today data published in the *Canadian statistical review* are retrieved from CANSIM (Canadian Socio-Economic Information Management System) which is the Statistics Canada data bank.

CANSIM is comprised of two modules: Time series module, containing current and historical information from a broad range of interrelated socio-economic fields; and, the cross-classified module which addresses the demand for multi-dimensional data mostly expressed by scholars and practitioners in the fields of demography, education, health and justice. In order for the public to obtain information from the data bank three publications have been issued, all loose leaf, for easy updating. The following information is based on the 1979 issues: *CANSIM: summary reference index*. Ottawa: Statistics Canada.

The first step in identifying the series from the CANSIM main base. Summarizes the data bank contents by subject and source publication. Key to the CANSIM main base series directory which lists the entire 275,000 time series. It is divided into 13 sections: general review; system of national accounts; prices and price indexes; labour; manufacturing and primary industries; capital and finance; construction; merchandising and services; external trade; transportation, agriculture and food; population; health and welfare.

CANSIM: series directory. Ottawa: Statistics Canada. 3 v.

Forty-one subjects contained in summary of data bank identifiers in range D. Each shows approximate number of series in each subject. In addition there are 4 other ranges "B", "F", "H", "Q".

CANSIM: mini base series directory. Ottawa: Statistics Canada.

A standard subset of data originating from CANSIM. Contains 24,764 time series. Updated on all working days. Provides a list of all the series available on the CANSIM mini base.

The classical work on historical statistics is edited by Urquhart and Buckley.²² It is divided into twenty-one sections, including statistics on population and migration; vital statistics, health and welfare; the labour force; wages and working conditions; national income and the capital stock; balance of international payments, international indebtedness and foreign trade; government finance; banking and finance;

price indexes; lands and forests; agriculture; fisheries; minerals and fuel; electric power; manufacturers; construction and housing; transportation and communication; internal trade and service; education; politics and government; and justice. It has a subject index.

Each section begins with a descriptive text which gives the source of the statistics, an Act of Parliament or provincial legislature where applicable; a bibliography of the published sources. It covers the years 1867 to 1960. Most of the data are from published sources of which public documents form the greatest part, although a considerable amount is from privately prepared data. The limited amount of unpublished material is, in the main from government sources particularly the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

INDEXES

The publications of Statistics Canada have been well covered in various catalogues covering the years since the founding of the former Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1918. A historical catalogue²³ was published in 1966 which officially covered the years 1918 to 1960. However statistical publications of the government of Canada which were issued prior to the founding of the Bureau were included. Since 1959 several catalogues have been issued on a fairly regular basis.²⁴ In 1962 a supplement was issued and again in 1977 a further supplement was published covering the months July 1976 to June 1977.²⁵ The 1968 catalogue was the first to contain a section on data files and unpublished information.

Prior to the 1974/75 catalogue each catalogue was bilingual. Beginning with that year two separate catalogues have been issued one in English and one in French. The annual catalogues are divided into two parts: publications; and unpublished data. There is a subject title index. Part I is divided into nine major groups each with a number of sub-groups. Each sub-group is divided into periodical, annual and occasional publications where applicable. Following is a list of the groups showing in general what topics have been covered in each group:

Group 1 — General.

Includes general works such as:

(a) monthly *Canadian statistical review* and its weekly supplement: *Summary of current economic indicators in Canada*.

(b) *Canada year book*, an authoritative reference work giving textual and statistical information on Canada's physical and natural resources, social and economic conditions, government organizations, industry, finance and legal system. Published since 1885 under several titles (shown in footnote no.19 and 20). Reprints of selected chapters are available.

(c) Occasional publications of a general nature such as *Historical catalogue of Dominion Bureau of Statistics publications, 1918-1960* which contains a complete bibliographical record with histories of all publications issued between these dates.

Group 2 — Primary industries.

Includes a list of publications dealing with farm income, farm crops, farm livestock, fishing, forestry and mining.

Group 3 — Manufacturing.

Manufacturing is divided between two groups. This group is concerned with food, beverages and tobacco, leather and rubber products, textiles and apparel, wood and furniture products and paper products and printing. This group might be called the manufactured goods group.

Group 4 — Manufacturing.

This group includes primary metals, machinery and transportation equipment, electrical equipment, non-metallic mineral products, petroleum and coal products, chemicals. It is the heavy industry group.

Group 5 — Transportation, communications and utilities.

Air, rail, road, water and pipeline transport as well as communications are included.

Group 6 — Commerce, construction, finance and prices.

Included are business conditions, prices and consumer expenditure, merchandising and services, construction and housing, external trade, international travel, balance of payments and international investments, government finance.

Group 7 — Employment, unemployment and labour income.

Labour force, employment and earnings, unemployment insurance, employee benefit plans.

Group 8 — Education, health and welfare.

Education, public health, hospitals and health manpower, vital statistics, judicial statistics, welfare statistics and cultural statistics make up this group.

Group 9 — Census.

The sub-groups consist of population estimates, population, households, labour force, tracts, agriculture, merchandising, special series (geography), and profile studies.

Part II is the unpublished information which is available through CANSIM discussed above.

In addition to the Statistics Canada catalogues all publications have been listed in the *Daily checklist* (now *Weekly checklist/Liste hebdomadaire*) and the *Monthly catalogue* (now *Quarterly catalogue trimestriel*) published now by the Canadian Government Publishing Centre. In the *Quarterly catalogue* for the first quarter of 1979 eighty-six monographs and one hundred and seventy periodicals were listed under the various groups shown above.

AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION

There were nine regional offices in Canada in 1979 established to provide information: St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver.

In addition to the hard copy published reports and the CANSIM data bank, publications are available in microform. For the 1976 census, a large part of the information dealing with population, housing and agriculture is available in microform.

The complete historical collection of Statistics Canada from 1851 to 1975, over 2,000,000 pages, with the exception of *Statistics Canada daily* has been reproduced on microfiche and is available from Micromedia Limited, 144 Front Street West, Toronto M5J 1G2.

FOOTNOTES

- ¹ Census of Canada 1870/71/Recensement du Canada. Ottawa: I.B. Taylor, 1873–1878. 5 v. (v.5 Censuses of Canada 1608 to 1876).
- ² *ibid.* v.4.
- ³ Province of Canada Act 10–11 Victoria, 1847, c.14.
- ⁴ U.K. Act 30–31 Victoria, 1867, c.3, s.91.
- ⁵ 33 Victoria, 1870, c.21.
- ⁶ 34 Victoria, 1871, c.18.
- ⁷ 42 Victoria, 1879, c.21.
- ⁸ 48–49 Victoria, 1885, c.3.
- ⁹ 4–5 Edward VII, 1905, c.5.
- ¹⁰ 4–5 Edward VII, 1905, c.6.
- ¹¹ *Canada year book*, 1968. (p.vi).
- ¹² 8–9 George V, 1918, c.43.
- ¹³ 19–20–21 Elizabeth II, 1970–71–72, c.15.
- ¹⁴ *ibid.* s.39.
- ¹⁵ Canada. Bureau of Statistics. *A review of Dominion-Provincial conferences on provincial financial statistics 1933–1960*. Ottawa: Roger Duhamel, Queen's Printer, 1966. 138 p.
- ¹⁶ Canada. Bureau of Statistics. *A review of conferences on municipal finance statistics: Dominion-Provincial 1937–58; Queen's University Conference, 1966*. Ottawa: Roger Duhamel, Queen's Printer, 1967. 173 p.
- ¹⁷ Canada. Bureau of Statistics. *Report of the Dominion-Provincial Conference on Agricultural Statistics*, Ottawa, April 1–3, 1946. Ottawa: 1946. 161 p.
- ¹⁸ *Year book and almanac of Canada*: an annual statistical abstract for the Dominion, and a record of legislation and of public men in British North America. Montreal: Montreal Printing and Publishing Company, 1867–1879. 12 v.
- ¹⁹ Canada. Department of Agriculture. *Statistical year-book of Canada*, v.1–20, 1885–1904. Ottawa: S.E. Dawson, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1886–1905. 20 v.
- ²⁰ *Canada year book*: an annual review of economic, social and political developments in Canada. v.1– 1905– Ottawa: Supply and Services Canada, 1906–1905–1975, annual; 1976/77 biennial.
Title varies: 1905–1911, *The Canada year book*, second series; 1912–1921, *The Canada year book*; 1922/23–1948/49, *The Canada year book*: the official statistical annual of the resources, history, institutions, and social and economic conditions of the Dominion; 1950–1969, *The Canada year book*: the official statistical annual of the resources, history, institutions, and social and economic conditions of Canada; 1970/71–1972, *Canada year book*: statistical annual of the resources, demography, institutions and social and economic conditions of Canada; 1973– *Canada year book*: an annual review of economic, social and political developments in Canada.
- ²¹ *Canadian statistical review*. v.1– 1926– Monthly.
Title varies: 1926–1947, *Monthly review of business statistics*; 1948– *Canadian statistical review*.

- ²² Urquhart, M.C. and Buckley, K.A.H. (ed.) *Historical statistics of Canada*. Toronto: Macmillan Company of Canada Ltd., 1965. xv, 672 p.
- ²³ Canada. Bureau of Statistics. Canada Year Book Division. *Historical catalogue of Dominion Bureau of Statistics publications 1918-1960/Catalogue retrospectif des publications du Bureau fédéral de la statistique*. Ottawa [Roger Duhamel, Queen's Printer, 1967] xvi, 298 p.
- ²⁴ Statistics Canada. *Catalogue*, 1959- Published by authority of the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Commerce. [Ottawa: Queen's Printer] 1959-
11 v. for the years: 1959, 1960, 1962 (Suppl.), 1964, 1968, 1971, 1972, 1973/74, 1974/75, 1976/77, 1978/79.
The 1959 to 1971 catalogues were issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.
- ²⁵ Statistics Canada. *Catalogue supplement* July, 1976-June, 1977. Published by authority of the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce. [Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1977] 37 p.

CHAPTER 17

Public Archives of Canada

The Public Archives of Canada celebrated in 1972 the one hundredth anniversary of the appointment of an archivist in the Department of Agriculture.¹ This archivist, however, had no responsibility for the records of the federal government since this duty had been assigned in 1868 by statute² to the Secretary of State.

In 1873 a Keeper of Records was appointed in the Department of the Secretary of State whose responsibility it was to arrange the official and historical documents of the government of Canada. However, there were a number of departmental records offices which did not come under the jurisdiction of the Keeper of the Records. In 1898 a Departmental Commission on Public Records, established by the Privy Council, suggested "that the activities of the Archives Branch of the Department of Agriculture, the Records Branch of the Department of Secretary of State, and sundry other records offices be centralized in one agency".³ This suggestion was implemented by Order in Council in 1903 which "directed that all archival material be assembled in one place and put into the custody of one person, and so arranged and classified as to be easily accessible to all persons interested in them".⁴

The following year the Archives received its first consignment of records from government departments. As might be expected the largest group (over half a million documents) were sent from the Secretary of State. When the Archives moved into its new building in

1907 three divisions were established: Manuscript Division; Map Division; and Prints Division.

On March 12, 1912 the *Public Archives Act*⁵ was given Royal Assent. Under this Act the Governor in Council was to appoint an officer to be called the Dominion Archivist with the rank of a deputy head of a department. He was to have the care, custody and control of the Public Archives which were to consist of all public records, documents and other historical material of every kind, nature and description which might be placed under the control of the Dominion Archivist. Money was to be voted by Parliament to pay for documents (where necessary) for transcribing of originals, binding, repairing, or any other expenses connected with the same.

On November 9, 1912 a Royal Commission on Public Records was appointed to enquire into the state of the records. It recommended in 1914 "that no public record could be destroyed without the approval of the Treasury Board and that all historical public records must be transferred to the Public Archives of Canada".⁶ It also proposed the creation of a library of government documents in connection with a suggested Public Records Office.⁷

By 1926 the Manuscript Division had 30,000 volumes; the Map Section over 20,000 maps and charts; the Picture Section 25,000 items, chiefly engravings; the Library more than 30,000 volumes.

During the 1950's and 1960's in addition to the public records from the Privy Council Office, the Governor General's Office, the Department of the Secretary of State and other government departments an impressive number of private political papers of the prime ministers, governors' general, party leaders, cabinet ministers and political parties were transferred to the Archives. Indeed the acquisition of public and private papers acquired between 1959 and 1969 equalled the total acquired between 1872 and 1958.⁸ With the concept of total archives developed by the Public Archives of Canada papers of non-political persons such as military persons, educators, authors, artists as well as associations now are being acquired.⁹

Today the Public Archives of Canada is divided into three branches, each with several divisions: Records Management Branch; Archives Branch; and Administration and Technical Services Branch.¹⁰

RECORDS MANAGEMENT BRANCH

This branch was established in 1956 as the Public Archives Records Centre. It was to provide economical storage for dormant records of government departments, combined with a quick reference service. It established regional centres in Montreal and Toronto.¹¹ Under the terms of a Public Records Order (P.C. 1966-1749 dated 9 September, 1966) the Public Archives Records Centre became the Records Management Branch with regional offices in Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver. It has three divisions: Accessions and Records Division; Regional Records Centres Division; Advisory Services Division.¹²

ARCHIVES BRANCH

This Branch was established as the Historical Branch to acquire and preserve a comprehensive collection of documentary materials of all kinds as a record of our heritage. It included in 1969 the Manuscript Division; Map Division; Picture Division; Library; and Publications Services.¹³ In 1975 the Historical Branch had expanded to include a: National Photography Collection; Machine Readable Archives Division; National Film Archives Division (established in 1972); and a Public Records Division (established April 1, 1973).¹⁴ In 1976 the name was changed from the Historical Branch to the Archives Branch. It has small offices in London and Paris which are concerned with the identification and copying of documents relating to Canada.

Public Records Division

This Division was established in 1965 as the Public Records Section. When it became the Public Records Division in 1973 it was made responsible for the "appraisal, acquisition, custody, and reference of the unpublished historical records created and received by

the departments and agencies of the Government of Canada since 1867 and of some of its predecessors".¹⁵ Documents on all aspects of Canadian history from the eighteenth century to the present may be found in this Division which is divided into five sections:

1. The State and Military Records Section: which contain Orders in Council and other Privy Council records dating from 1867; original Sessional papers dating from 1916 (those before 1916 were burned in the fire which destroyed the Parliament Buildings); records of the Treasury Board and the Departments of National Defence and Finance.

2. Trade and Communications Records Section is responsible for the records concerned with the promotion and regulation of trade, commerce and communication. The records of the Department of Trade and Commerce as well as those of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, the Canadian National Railways are in this section.

3. Manpower and Social Development Records Section which deals with people. This section includes the records of the Indian Affairs Branch, Immigration Branch, Department of Labour, Department of National Health and Welfare, Unemployment Insurance, Company of Young Canadians.

4. Natural Resources Records Section. As the name implies this section is responsible for natural resources and includes the records of the Departments of Mines and Resources; Mines and Technical Surveys; Energy, Mines and Resources; Environment; Northern Affairs and Natural Resources; and Indian and Northern Affairs. Land patent information is also here.

5. Public Service Section. Coordinates the services of both the Manuscript Division and Public Records Division concerning registration of researchers, the retrieval and return of material requested by them, photocopying of archival materials, interlibrary loan.

"The holdings of the Public Records Division are organized into separate record groups. The archival record group (RG) is generally a body of records of a government department, agency, or branch that exhibited administrative continuity over a period of time".¹⁶

Fourteen subject record groups comprising one hundred and twenty-one titles have been completed to date (1977). These subject groups may have as few as three Record Group titles as shown under

“Judicial Records” to as many as nineteen under Industrial and Commercial Records. Following are the subject groupings:

| | |
|---|----|
| Parliamentary and State Records | 15 |
| External Affairs Records | 4 |
| Judicial Records | 3 |
| Military Records | 11 |
| Public Works and Public Service Records | 6 |
| Financial Records | 7 |
| Industrial and Commercial Records | 19 |
| Transportation Records | 8 |
| Northern Records | 5 |
| Surveying Records | 4 |
| Natural Resources and Scientific Research Records | 13 |
| Mineral and Energy Resources Records | 6 |
| Social Development and Citizenship Records | 12 |
| Cultural and Communication Records | 11 |

Some records groups will be shown under more than one subject e.g. Indian and Northern Affairs (R.G.22) is listed under both “Northern Records” and “Social Development and Citizenship Records”.

Manuscript Division

In addition to the Records Group (RG) described above there are thirty groups of manuscripts (MG) which bring together all the documents which are not public records. Included are copies of official documents, records of various institutions and societies, family and personal papers and single documents. A number of preliminary inventories of both the Records Groups (blue covers) and Manuscript Groups (red covers) were published between 1951 and 1967.¹⁷

The preliminary Manuscript Groups which include material covering Canada from the seventeenth to the twentieth century have been revised, added to and republished in eight volumes over the period of 1971 to 1977. Following is the list of the Manuscript Groups:v.1,

MG1–MG10; v.2, MG 11–MG16; v.3, MG17–MG21; v.4, MG22–MG25; v.5, MG26–27; v.6, MG28; v.7, MG29; v.8, MG30.

- MG1. Archives des Colonies (Paris).
- MG2. Archives de la Marine (Paris).
- MG3. Archives nationales (Paris).
- MG4. Archives de la Guerre (Paris).
- MG5. Ministère des Affaires étrangères.
- MG6. Archives départementales municipales, maritime et de bibliothèques (France).
- MG7. Bibliothèques de Paris.
- MG8. Documents relating to New France and Quebec (17th to 20th centuries).
- MG9. Provincial, local and Territorial records.
- MG10. Records of foreign governments.
- MG11. Colonial Office (London).
- MG12. Admiralty (London).
- MG13. War Office (London).
- MG14. Audit Office (London).
- MG15. Treasury (London).
- MG16. Foreign Office (London).
- MG17. Archives religieuses
- MG18. Pre-Conquest Papers.
- MG19. Fur trade and Indians.
- MG20. Hudson's Bay Company.
- MG21. British Museum.
- MG22. Autographs.
- MG23. Late eighteenth century papers.
- MG24. Nineteenth century pre-Confederation papers.
- MG25. Genealogy.
- MG26. Prime Ministers' papers.
- MG27. Political figures 1867–1950.
- MG28. Records of post-Confederation corporate bodies.
- MG29. Nineteenth century post-Confederation manuscripts.
- MG30. Manuscripts of the first half of the twentieth century.

The preservation of parish registers are not the responsibility of the Public Archives of Canada, but rather of the provinces or of the

parishes themselves. Some are available however and are listed in MG1,6,8,9 and 17.

ADMINISTRATION AND TECHNICAL SERVICES BRANCH

The emphasis of this Branch is on financial administration, performance measurement and development of departmental policies. It has nine divisions, some of which share responsibility with the National Library such as the Exhibition Services Division, as follows: Branch Secretariat; Policy and Program Development; Office of Reprographic Development; Administrative Services Division; Financial Administration Division; Personnel; Technical Division; Exhibition Services Division; and Information Services Division.

ANNUAL REPORTS

"The annual reports of the Archives Branch were published from the year 1872 to 1882 as supplements to the reports of the Minister of Agriculture. In 1883 a separate and distinct volume was published with a pagination of its own". A volume was published for each year until 1905 except for 1899 when only a supplement was issued. In 1905 there were two volumes. For 1906, 1907 and 1908 the only report once again, not published as a supplement to but incorporated into the reports of the Minister of Agriculture. However even though there were separately published reports by the Archives Branch, the Minister of Agriculture also had a report on the Archives. If one is reviewing the work of the Archives between 1872 and 1908 it is considered that some seventy-four separate publications need to be consulted:

- (a) First series 1872-1882, eleven volumes.
- (b) Second series 1883-1905, twenty-six volumes.
- (c) Annual reports of the Minister of Agriculture 1872-1908, thirty-seven volumes.¹⁸

From 1872 to 1949 the annual reports contained appendices which

included calendars of papers, catalogues, guides. In his annual report for 1950 Dr. Lamb the dominion archivist stated in his letter of submission that: "Calendars, catalogues, guides, etc. will be published separately instead of as appendices to the Report, as heretofore".¹⁹ Annual reports did continue to carry a list of acquisitions from political and non-political figures.

No annual report was published in 1911, 1916, 1924-25, 1927 or from 1959 to 1968. When the report was published for 1969 it covered the period 1959/69. Beginning with the 1959/69 report all reports were issued in both English and French in a bilingual report.²⁰

PUBLICATIONS

In addition to the calendars, indexes, etc. which appeared regularly as an appendix to the annual report a numbered series was published between 1909 and 1930. This series included indexes, journals, inventories, and catalogues of material in the Archives. The first six publications were published by authority of the Minister of Agriculture while numbers seven to fourteen were published by authority of the Secretary of State. Numbers one to thirteen were published under the direction of the Archivist. Number fourteen was under the direction of the Keeper of the Records. Following is a list of these publications:

No.1 *Index to reports of Canadian Archives from 1872 to 1908*. Ottawa: C.H. Parmelee, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1909. xi, 231 p.

Contains a year by year list of the reports which were published as an appendix to the annual report.

No.2 *Inventory of the military documents in the Canadian Archives*, prepared by Lieut. Col. Cruikshank. Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1910. 370 p.

No.3 *Journal of Laroque from the Assiniboine to the Yellowstone, 1905*. Edited with notes by L.J. Burpee. Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1910. 82 p.

No.4 Murray, Alexander Hunter. *Journal of the Yukon, 1847-48*.

Edited with notes by L.J. Burpee. Government Printing Bureau, 1910. 125 p.

No.5 *The precursors of Jacques Cartier 1497-1534*: a collection of documents relating to the early history of the Dominion of Canada. Edited by H.P. Biggar. Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1911. xxxi, 213 p.

No.6 *Rapport sur les archives de France relatives à l'histoire du Canada*. Par J. Edmond Roy. Ottawa; C.H. Parmalee, imprimeur de sa très excellente majesté le roi, 1911. 1093 p.

No.7 *Documents relating to the invasion of Canada and the surrender of Detroit 1812*. Selected and edited by E.A. Cruikshank. Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1912. vii, 258 p.

No.8 *Catalogue of maps, plans and charts in the map room of the Dominion Archives*, classified and indexed by H.R. Holmden. Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1912. xii, 685 p.

No.9 *The Canadian North-west*: its early development and legislative records, minutes of the councils of the Red River Colony and the Northern Department of Rupert's Land. Edited by E.H. Oliver. Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1914. 2 v.

No.10 *A guide to the documents in the manuscript room at the Public Archives of Canada*. Prepared by David W. Parker. Ottawa: Government Publishing Bureau, 1914. 318 p.

No.11 *The voyages of Jacques Cartier*. Published from the originals with translations, notes and appendices, by H.P. Biggar. Ottawa: F.A. Acland, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1924. xiv, 330 p.

No.12 *Reports on the laws of Quebec 1767-1770*. Edited with an introduction and notes by W.P.M. Kennedy and Gustav Lanctot. Ottawa: F.A. Acland, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1931. 95 p.

No.13 *Catalogue of pamphlets in the Public Archives of Canada, 1493-1931*, with index. Prepared by Magdalen Casey. Ottawa: F.A. Acland, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1931-1932. 2 v.

No.14 *A collection of documents relating to Jacques Cartier and the*

Sieur de Roberval, by H.P. Biggar. Ottawa: Public Archives of Canada, 1930. xxxvii, 577 p.

Papers

Another group of publications begun in 1910 which might be classified as papers and letters of individuals are:

The Elgin-Grey papers 1846–1852. Edited with notes and appendices by Arthur G. Doughty. Published by authority of the Secretary of State under the direction of the Acting Dominion Archivist. Ottawa: J.O. Patenaude, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1937. 4 v.

The title page is in English and French.

The Kelsey papers. With an introduction by Arthur G. Doughty and Chester Martin. Published by the Public Archives of Canada and the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland. Ottawa: F.A. Acland, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1929. lxxxiii, 128 p.

The letters of Sir John A. Macdonald. Edited by J.K. Johnson. Ottawa: Public Archives of Canada, 1968–1969. 2 v.

This is a new series entitled *The papers of the prime ministers*. v.1 covers 1836–1857; v.2, 1858–1861. v.2 was jointly edited by J.K. Johnson and Carole B. Stelmack.

The Northcliffe collection presented to the Government of Canada by Sir Leicester Harmsworth, Bt. as a memorial to his brother The Right Honourable Alfred Charles William Harmsworth, Viscount Northcliffe. Ottawa: F.A. Acland, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1926. x, 464 p.

These are the Robert Monckton and George Townsend papers.

Red River Settlement. Papers in the Canadian Archives relating to the pioneers, selected by Chester Martin. [Ottawa] Archives Branch, 1910. 128 p.

History of the Archives

In addition to the two recent works cited in the footnotes an early history of the Archives was prepared by Arthur G. Doughty:

The Canadian Archives and its activities. Ottawa: F.A. Acland, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1924. 88 p.

The annual reports mentioned above are also a good source of information on the activities of the Archives.

Other publications

From time to time the Public Archives have published works which do not belong to any series. Below is a selected list:

Arctic images. [Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services, c1977] 3 v.

Contents: v.1, *The dawn of Arctic cartography*; fourth century to 1822. 25,25 p.; v.2, *Pictorial witnesses, 1819-1854*. 27,28 p.; v.3, *Frontier photographed, 1860-1911*. 31,31 p. Bilingual.

The Canadian directory of Parliament, 1867-1967. Edited by J.K. Johnson. [Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1968] viii, 731 p.

Contains 3,165 biographical sketches of Members of Parliament, Members elected by ridings, Senators by provinces.

General records disposal schedules of the Government of Canada, 1979. 153 p.

Union list of manuscripts in Canadian repositories/Catalogue collectif des manuscrits des archives canadiennes. Rev. ed. Robert S. Gordon, director, E. Grace Maurice, editor. Ottawa: Public Archives Canada, 1975. 2 v.

INDEXES

In addition to the indexes included in the *Publications of the Canadian Archives* series, shown above, a further number of indexes and guides have been published since 1914:

Catalogue of census returns on microfilm/Catalogue de recensements

sur microfilm 1825–1871. [Ottawa] Public Archives Canada [c1978] 1 v. (various pagings).

Catalogue of lantern-slides in the Public Archives of Canada. Prepared by James Kenney. Published by the authority of the Secretary of State under the direction of the Dominion Archivist. Ottawa: F.A. Acland, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1931. 53 p.

Check-list of parish registers/Répertoire des registres paroissiaux. Compiled by Marielle Campeau. Ottawa: Public Archives of Canada, 1969. 21 p.

Documents relating to Canadian currency, exchange and finance during the French period. Selected and edited with notes and introduction by Adam Shortt. Published by authority of the Secretary of State under the direction of the Archivist. Ottawa: F.A. Acland, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1925. 2 v. (Board of Historical Publications. Canadian Archives).

Documents relating to the constitutional history of Canada, 1759–1791. Selected and edited with notes by Adam Shortt and Arthur G. Doughty. Printed by order of Parliament. 2d and rev. ed. Ottawa: J. de L. Taché, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1918, 2 v. (Board of Historical Publications. Canadian Archives).

Documents relating to the constitutional history of Canada, 1791–1818. Selected and edited with notes by Arthur G. Doughty and Duncan A. McArthur. Printed by order of Parliament. Ottawa: C.H. Parmelee, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1914. xiii, 576 p.

Documents relating to the constitutional history of Canada, 1819–1828. Selected and edited with notes by Arthur G. Doughty and Norah Story. Ottawa: J.O. Patenaude, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1935. xi, 538 p.

Guide to the reports of the Public Archives of Canada, 1872–1972. Ottawa: Public Archives of Canada, 1975. 97 p.

Index to titles and sub-titles of Canadian Archives reports, 1872–1944, by Lucien Brault. 159 leaves. Typewritten.

From time to time the Public Archives publish a list of their publi-

cations which are still in print.²¹ The 1979 bilingual list gives title of publication, date, pagination, size, from whom it may be obtained with an in Canada price and an outside of Canada price.

FOOTNOTES

- ¹ Cook, Terry and Wright, Glenn T. *Historical records of the Government of Canada*: Public Records Division, Public Archives of Canada. Ottawa: Public Archives Canada [Supply and Services, Canada] 1978. v, 59, v, 61 p. Bilingual. (p.1).
- ² 31 Victoria, 1868, c.42.
- ³ Cook and Wright. (p.1).
- ⁴ Canada. Public Archives. *Archives: Mirror of Canada's past/Miroir du passé du Canada*. [Toronto] Published for the Public Archives of Canada by University of Toronto Press [1972] 313 p. (p.8).
- ⁵ 2 George v, 1912, c.4.
- ⁶ Cook and Wright (p.1).
- ⁷ Canada. Public Archives. *Archives: Mirror of Canada's past*. (p.12).
- ⁸ *ibid.* p.16.
- ⁹ *ibid.* p.20.
- ¹⁰ Public Archives of Canada. *Report, 1977/78*. (Table of contents).
- ¹¹ *ibid.* 1959/69. (pp.1-2).
- ¹² *ibid.* 1977/78. (p.5).
- ¹³ *ibid.* 1959/69. (pp.2-3).
- ¹⁴ *ibid.* 1975/76. (pp.1-2).
- ¹⁵ Cook and Wright. (p.2).
- ¹⁶ *ibid.* p.5.
- ¹⁷ Public Archives of Canada. Manuscript Division. *General inventory/Inventaire general. Manuscripts/Manuscrits*. Ottawa [Ministry of Supply and Services] 1971-1977. 8 v. (v.1, p.viii).
- ¹⁸ Canada. Public Archives. *Index to reports of Canadian Archives from 1872 to 1908*. Published by authority of the Minister of Agriculture under the direction of the Archivist. Ottawa: C.H. Parmelee, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1909. xi, 231. (Publications of the Canadian Archives, no.1) (pp.iv-v).
- ¹⁹ Canada. Public Archives. *Report 1950*. (p.3).
- ²⁰ Public Archives of Canada. *Report, 1881-* [Ottawa] Public Archives of Canada, 1882-
- ²¹ Public Archives of Canada. *List of publications of the Public Archives of Canada*. [Ottawa] Public Archives of Canada, 1979. 11,11 p. Bilingual.

CHAPTER 18

Obtaining Canadian Government Publications

Publishing the records of Parliament and its various departments and agencies in the most efficient and inexpensive way, as well as the distribution of these records had been the concern of the former government of the Province of Canada, (1841–1967). Since the contracts for the printing of the government records, let by the Province of Canada, were to run until 1870 the same printers were used to print the various records of the government of Canada. The Queen's Printer for the Province of Canada also was to continue for the time being. However, at the Second Session of the First Parliament (1869)¹ an Act was passed to establish the Office of Queen's Printer for Canada. The Queen's Printer was to be appointed by the Governor General under the Great Seal of Canada. His duties were to print and publish or cause to be printed and published the official gazette, the *Canada gazette*, which had in fact been published since July 1, 1867, the *Statutes of Canada* and all such official and departmental and other reports under authority of the Governor in Council.

Other than a statement concerning the free distribution and the setting of a price for the *Canada gazette* no mention is made of any distribution, free or otherwise, for any of the other publications of the Government.

In 1886 a Department of Public Printing and Stationery² was estab-

lished under the Secretary of State. The Queen's Printer now became not only responsible for printing and publishing but was given the added title of Controller of Stationery. Under this Department the Governor in Council could appoint a Superintendent of Printing responsible to the Queen's Printer but who would have charge of all government printing. The Governor in Council could also appoint a Superintendent of Stationery. He, under the Minister, was given charge of the sale of all official publications of Parliament and government of Canada as well as the distribution of all documents to persons entitled to receive them free. Two years later, in 1888, the Queen's Printer was appointed to the position of a deputy minister.³

The above situation continued until 1968–69 when a general reorganization of the government took place.⁴ The functions of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery were transferred to the Department of Supply and Services. The Queen's Printer became a deputy minister in that Department. Information Canada was established in 1970. It was responsible for the publication and sale of government publications. It established a nation-wide network of government book stores and information centres. Due to cutbacks in government spending Information Canada was disbanded on April 1, 1976. During its existence it continued to publish the *Daily checklist of government publications/Liste quotidienne des publications fédérale* (commonly known as the pink list). It was from this list that Selective Depositories could obtain one free copy of the publications listed if applied for within thirty days of date of issue. Information Canada also continued to publish *Canadian government publications/Publications du gouvernement canadien. Monthly catalogue mensuel*; and *Canadian government publications du gouvernement canadien. Catalogue* all of which are discussed in Chapter 3.

Since 1976 the Canadian Government Publishing Centre in the Ministry of Supply and Services is responsible for official publishing, printing, and distribution. The Centre uses commercial bookstores as one network for distribution. Both individuals and institutions may order directly from the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Hull, Quebec, K1A 0S9, provided they know the price, as payment must accompany the order. However accounts are established for

heavy users, temporary credit is granted to corporate and institutional accounts.

The following three bookstores are authorized to sell Parliamentary papers and other publications of the government:

ONTARIO

Ottawa: Renouf Publishing Co. Limited, 61 Sparks St. K1P 5A5 (613) 238-8985.

Toronto: Renouf Publishing Co. (Ontario Ltd.), 221 Yonge St. M5B 1N2 (416) 363-3171.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Vancouver: The University of British Columbia Bookstore, 2075 Westbrook Place V6T 1W5 (604) 228-4741.

The following bookstore is authorized to give information re prices, etc. but does not sell:

NEW BRUNSWICK

Fredericton: Queen's Printer, Box 6000, E3B 5H1, (506) 453-2520.

In addition to these there are a number of locations in each province and the territories which carry in stock what might be classed as "popular" publications of the government. These bookstores will order publications not in stock.

Authorized Agents in Canada

| | ALBERTA | |
|-----------------------|--|---|
| <i>Banff</i> | Banff Book & Art Den Ltd. 1420-106 Banff Avenue, T0L 0C0 | (403)762-3919 |
| <i>Calgary</i> | The Aviation Store Building W154 International Airport, T2P 2G3 Carmen Moore Book Orders Ltd. 2nd Floor, 617-10th Avenue S.W. T2R 0B2 Classic Bookshops Penny Lane 513-8th Avenue S.W., T2P 1G3 University of Calgary Bookstore 2920-24th Avenue N.W., T2N 1N4 | (403)276-2801 (403) 263-2215 (403)263-3129 (403)284-5936 |
| <i>Edmonton</i> | Audrey's Books 10702 Jasper Avenue, T5G 3J3 Classic Bookshops 114 Edmonton Centre, T5J 2Y8 University of Alberta Bookstore Students' Union Building, T6G 2J7 | (403)423-3487 (403)425-0854 (403)432-4215 |
| <i>Grande Prairie</i> | Starship Books Ltd. Town Centre Mall 9845-99th Avenue, T8V 0R3 | (403)532-0700 |
| <i>Jasper</i> | Jasper Camera & Gifts Ltd. P.O. Box 70, T0E 1E0 | (403)852-3165 |
| <i>Lethbridge</i> | House of Books 319 Eighth Street S., T1J 2J5 University of Lethbridge Bookstore 4401 University Drive, T1K 3M4 | (403)328-5888 (403)329-2611 |
| <i>Medicine Hat</i> | The Bookshop P.O. Box 397, Arcade Mall Third Street S.E., T1A 7G2 | (403)527-7055 |
| <i>Red Deer</i> | Severna Nash Books Ltd. 4926-49th Street, T4N 1V3 | (403)347-6744 |

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| <i>St. Albert</i> | St. Albert Bookshelf Ltd. Professional Building 7 St. Anne Street, T8N 2X4 | (403)458-8180 |
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BRITISH COLUMBIA

| | | |
|------------------------|---|----------------|
| <i>Abbotsford</i> | The Bookworks 1-2543 Montrose Avenue V2S 3T4 | (604)853-4625 |
| <i>Burnaby</i> | Simon Fraser University Bookstore Simon Fraser University, V5A 1S6 | (604)291-3656 |
| <i>Chilliwack</i> | O'Brien's Bookshop 23 Wellington Avenue, V2P 2C6 | (604)792-0941 |
| <i>Cranbrook</i> | The Book Shoppe 33-10th Avenue S., V1C 2M9 | (604)426-3415 |
| <i>Duncan</i> | Volume 1 Bookstore 149 Kenneth Street, V9L 1N5 | (604)748-1533 |
| <i>Kamloops</i> | Quality Books 227 Victoria Street, V2C 2A1 | (604)374-0731 |
| <i>Kelowna</i> | Mosaic Books 1420 St. Paul Street, V1Y 2E6 | (604)763-4418 |
| <i>Nanaimo</i> | Bookstore on Bastion Street 31 Bastion Street, V9R 2Z9 | (604)753-3011 |
| <i>New Westminster</i> | The Anvil Bookstore 706 Sixth Street, V3L 3C5 | (604)526-3311 |
| <i>Penticton</i> | Okanagan Books Ltd. Division of Penticton Stationery Ltd. 239 Main Street, V2A 5B1 | (604)493-1941 |
| <i>Powell River</i> | Windflower Books & Stationery Ltd. 4539 Marine Avenue, V8A 2K5 | (604)485-2728 |
| <i>Richmond</i> | Bomber Joe's Book Store 4240 Cowley Crescent, South Terminal Vancouver International Airport V7B 1V7 | (604) 278-8021 |
| | Classic Bookshops Lansdowne Park Shopping Centre 5300 No. 3 Road, Unit No. 212 V6X 2X9 | (604) 273-3557 |

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| <i>Sechelt</i> | Windflower Books and Stationery Cowrie Street, P.O. Box 919 V0N 3A0 | (604) 885-2527 |
| <i>Vancouver</i> | Classic Bookshops Bentall Centre, Tower 3 505 Burrard Street, V7X 1J1 | (604)689-8231 |
| | Krokus Books 1110 W. Broadway, V6H 1G5 | (604)738-5912 |
| | Seymour Books Ltd. 1637 Lonsdale Avenue, V7M 2J5 | (604)987-4644 |
| | University of British Columbia Bookstore 2075 Wesbrook Place, V7T 1W5 | (604)228-4741 |
| <i>Vernon</i> | Bookland 3101-30th Street, V1T 5E3 | (604)545-1885 |
| <i>Victoria</i> | University of Victoria Bookstore P.O. Box 2200, V8W 3A8 | (604)477-6911 |

MANITOBA

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| <i>Brandon</i> | Black Bond Books 635 Rosser Avenue, R7A 0K6 | (204)727-1007 |
| <i>St. Boniface</i> | Librairie Landry 180 Provencher Blvd., R2H 0G4 | (204)233-3407 |
| <i>Winnipeg</i> | University of Manitoba Bookstore Fort Garry Campus, R3T 2N2 | (204)474-8321 |

NEW BRUNSWICK

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| <i>Bathurst</i> | Book Village du Livre Ltée K-Mart Plaza 700 St. Peter Avenue, E2A 2Y8 | (506)548-8359 |
| <i>Fredericton</i> | *Queen's Printer Box 6000, E3B 5H1 | (506)453-2520 |
| | *Parliamentary papers only. | |

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| | University Bookstore | |
| | University of New Brunswick | |
| | E3B 5A3 | (506) 453-4664 |
| | Westminster Books Ltd. | |
| | 445 King Street, E3B 1E5 | (506)454-1442 |
| <i>Moncton</i> | Bookmark Ltd. | |
| | Moncton Mall | |
| | 1310 Mountain Road, E1C 2T6 | (506)384-8372 |
| <i>Sackville</i> | Mount Allison University Bookstore | |
| | Mount Allison University, E0A 3C0 | (506)536-2040 |
| <i>Saint John</i> | Heritage Books Ltd. | |
| | 50 King Street, E2L 1G4 | (506)693-8615 |

NEWFOUNDLAND

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| <i>St. John's</i> | Dicks & Co. Ltd. | |
| | 247 Water Street, A1C 5K6 | (709)726-5800 |
| | Macy's Book Store | |
| | 17 Rowan Street, A1B 2X2 | (709)726-0674 |

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

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| <i>Fort Smith</i> | Fort Smith Workshop Ltd. | |
| | 69 Portage Avenue | |
| | P.O. Box 403, X0E 0P0 | (403)872-2606 |
| <i>Inuvik</i> | Mac's News | |
| | Box 1386, X0E 0T0 | (403)979-2104 |
| <i>Yellowknife</i> | The Book Cellar | |
| | P.O. Box 1256, X0A 1N9 | (403)873-5151 |

NOVA SCOTIA

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| <i>Bedford</i> | Sunnyside Bookstore Ltd. | |
| | Sunnyside Shopping Centre | |
| | B0N 1B0 | (902) 835-9160 |

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| <i>Greenwood</i> | Mills Bookstores Ltd. Greenwood Shopping Mall B0P 1N0 | (902) 765-2600 |
| <i>Halifax</i> | The Book Room Ltd. 1664-1666 Granville Street, B3J 2N7 | (902)423-8271 |
| | Classic Bookshops Scotia Square, B3J 1N9 | (902)423-6438 |
| <i>Sackville</i> | Mills Bookstores (Sackville) Ltd. 70 First Lake Dr., B4C 3E5 | (902)865-0337 |
| <i>Sydney</i> | C. & G. MacLeod Ltd. 361 Charlotte Street, B1P 6H9 | (902)564-5469 |
| <i>Wolfville</i> | The Box of Delights Ltd. P.O. Box 899, B0P 1X0 | (902)542-9511 |

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| <i>Aurora</i> | Tallyman Books 22 Yonge Street S., L4G 1N4 | (416)727-2551 |
| <i>Barrie</i> | Trites Bookstore Bayfield Mall 320 Bayfield Street, L4M 3C1 | (705)728-6431 |
| <i>Belleville</i> | The James Text Ltd. 183-185 Front Street, K8N 2Y9 | (613)968-6775 |
| <i>Brockville</i> | Upper Valley Bookshop Thousand Island Mall 51 Parkdale Avenue, K6V 3G9 | (613)342-1195 |
| <i>Cambridge</i> | Epic Bookstore No. 2 John Galt Centre, N1R 6B3 | (519)661-0428 |
| <i>Chatham</i> | Epic Bookstore No. 3 Chatham Place 801 St. Clair Street, N7N 5J9 | (519)351-1421 |
| <i>Cobalt</i> | Highway Bookshop P0J 1C0 | (705)679-8372 |
| <i>Cornwall</i> | Upper Valley Bookshop Brookdale Shopping Plaza, K6J 4P4 | (613)932-2460 |
| <i>Dryden</i> | The Bookcase 23 King Street, P8N 2Y7 | (807)223-3479 |

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| <i>Guelph</i> | Guelph Campus Co-op Campus Bookstore Division Physical Science Complex University of Guelph, N1H 6N5 | (519)821-2050 |
| <i>Hamilton</i> | Book Mart of Hamilton (1978) Ltd. 54 James Street N., L8R 2K1 McMaster University Bookstore 1280 Main Street W., L8S 4L8 | (416)528-1752 (416)525-9140 ext. 4751 |
| <i>Huntsville</i> | The Bookcase 93 Main Street E., P0A 1K0 | (705)789-9111 |
| <i>Kapuskasing</i> | The Book Stop Model City Mall 25 Brunetville Road, P6N 2E9 | (705)335-4151 |
| <i>Kenora</i> | Scott's Books Kenora Shoppers Mall, P9N 1A1 | (807)468-7700 |
| <i>Kingston</i> | The Bookshop Kingston Shopping Centre K7L 1H2 Queen's University Bookstore Queen's University, K7L 3N6 | (613) 546-0734 (613)542-9677 |
| <i>Kitchener</i> | Provident Bookstore 117 King Street W., N3G 1A7 | (519)743-2673 |
| <i>London</i> | Oxford Canadiana Books 742 Richmond Street, N6A 3C4 | (519)679-8899 |
| <i>Mississauga</i> | Insight Books Sheridan Mall 2225 Erin Mills Parkway, L5K 1T9 | (416)822-5326 |
| <i>North Bay</i> | Fosdick's 150 Main Street W., P1B 2T5 | (705)472-7380 |
| <i>Ottawa</i> | Carleton University Bookstore Colonel By Drive Southam Hall Court Yard, K1S 5B6 Classic Bookshops National Arts Centre, K1P 5W1 | (613)231-6616 (613)238-1601 |

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| | Le Coin du Livre (Central) Ltée | |
| | 263 Dalhousie Street, K1K 7E3 | (613)235-7886 |
| | Librairie Dussault Ltée | |
| | 321 Dalhousie Street, K1N 7G1 | (613)236-2331 |
| | Renouf Publishing Co. Ltd. | |
| | 61 Sparks Street, K1P 5R1 | (613)238-8985 |
| | Shirley Leishman's Books Ltd. | |
| | 88 Metcalfe Street, K1P 5L7 | (613)236-7436 |
| | University of Ottawa Bookstore | |
| | 85 Hastey Avenue, K1N 6N5 | (613)231-7070 |
| <i>Parry Sound</i> | The Book Worm Shoppe | |
| | 56 James Street, P2A 1T5 | (705)746-8813 |
| <i>Pembroke</i> | McCann Books & Records | |
| | Pembroke Mall, K8A 6Y7 | (613)732-9726 |
| <i>Perth</i> | Valley Bookshop | |
| | 61 Gore Street E., K7H 1H6 | (613)267-5532 |
| <i>Peterborough</i> | Trent University Bookstore | |
| | 224 Charlotte Street, K9J 2T8 | (705)748-1262 |
| <i>St. Catharines</i> | Beattie Stationery | |
| | 136 St. Paul Street, L2R 3M2 | (416)685-1353 |
| <i>St. Thomas</i> | Epic Bookstore | |
| | 417 Wellington Street | |
| | Elgin Mall, N5R 5J5 | (519)631-2760 |
| <i>Sarnia</i> | Epic Bookstore | |
| | Lambton Shopping Mall | |
| | 1380 London Road, N7S 1P8 | (519)542-9111 |
| <i>Sault Ste. Marie</i> | Pickwick Book Store | |
| | 610 Queen Street E., P6A 2A4 | (705)924-2272 |
| <i>Smiths Falls</i> | R. & R. Books Ltd. | |
| | County Fair Mall, K7A 3Z5 | (613)283-5738 |
| <i>Sudbury</i> | Wolfe's Book Store | |
| | 133 Durham Street, P3E 3M9 | (705)673-6717 |
| <i>Thunder Bay</i> | Lakehead University Bookstore | |
| | Oliver Road, P7B 5E1 | (807)345-2121 |
| <i>Toronto</i> | Bob Miller Book Room | |
| | 180 Bloor Street W., M5S 2V6 | (416)922-3557 |

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| | 765 Yonge Street, M4W 2G6 | (416)924-3678 |
| | Librairie Champlain | |
| | 107 Church Street, M5C 2G5 | (416)364-4345 |
| | Renouf Publishing Co. (Ontario) Ltd. | |
| | 221 Yonge Street, M5B 1M4 | (416)363-3171 |
| | SCM Book Room | |
| | 333 Bloor Street W. | |
| | (at St. George) M5S 1W7 | (416)979-9624 |
| | University of Toronto Bookstore | |
| | 63A St. George Street, M5S 2E6 | (416)978-7088 |
| | University of Toronto Textbook Store | |
| | 280 Huron Street, M5S 1A6 | (416)978-8716 |
| <i>Trenton</i> | Darling's Stationery | |
| | 24 Dundas Street W., K8V 1K7 | (613)392-1281 |
| <i>Waterloo</i> | University of Waterloo Bookstore | |
| | N2L 3G1 | (519)885-1211 |
| <i>Welland</i> | A.M. Smith Stationery Shop Ltd. | |
| | 46 Division Street, L3B 5R3 | (416)732-2405 |
| | Librairie Welland Bookstore | |
| | 476 Main Street E., L3B 3X6 | (416)732-6962 |
| <i>Windsor</i> | The Bookstore, Public Library | |
| | 850 Ouellette Avenue, N9A 4M9 | (519)258-8111 |
| <i>Woodstock</i> | Epic Bookstore | |
| | Blanford Square Shopping Centre | (519)539-1133 |
| | Merrifield Book Shop | |
| | 423 Dundas Street, N4S 1B8 | (519)539-4220 |

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

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PERIODICALS

In addition to monographs the various government departments prepare and issue periodicals, which are available to individuals and

institutions on the same basis as described above. From time to time a separate list of periodicals was published.⁶ However, such lists could be found in both the *Monthly catalogue* and annual *Catalogue* and thus separate lists were not necessary.

When the annual *Catalogue* ceased to be published in 1978 the list of periodicals which appeared as an appendix also ceased. The list in the 1977 *Catalogue* is listed as a 1978 list due probably to the fact that the annual *Catalogue* for 1977 was not actually published until 1978. Periodicals may however be found in the *Quarterly catalogue trimestriel* under the various departments which issue them. Beginning with the fourth quarter for 1979 (October-December issue) the separate list of periodicals will once more be included with that issue. Many of the items included in the list are loose-leaf and really reference works. Thus they will appear in Chapter 15. Other works have to do with consolidations of Acts and regulations. These also have been listed in Chapter 15. Following is a selected list of periodicals. The abbreviations used describe the frequency as:

| | |
|------|-----------------|
| Bi-M | = Bi-monthly; |
| Irr | = Irregular; |
| M | = Monthly; |
| Q | = Quarterly; |
| S-A | = Semi-annual; |
| S-M | = Semi-monthly; |
| W | = Weekly. |

Air navigation radio aids. (Q) with monthly supplements. Telecommunications and Electronic Branch, Transport Canada. English only.

Bi-monthly research notes, (Bi-M) Canadian Forestry Service, Environment Canada. Bilingual.

Bureau of Corporate Affairs Bulletin, (M) Consumer and Corporate Affairs Canada. Bilingual.

Canada commerce, (M) Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. Separate French edition.

Canada Federal Court reports. (12 parts per year) Registrar of the Federal Court. Bilingual.

Canada gazette. Part 1. (W) Queen's Printer. Bilingual.

Canada gazette. Part II. Statutory instruments (S-M) Queen's Printer. Bilingual.

Canada gazette. Part III. Statutes of Canada. (Irr) Queen's Printer. Bilingual.

Canada Supreme Court reports (12 parts per year) Registrar of the Supreme Court. Bilingual.

Canada's mental health. (Q) Mental Health Division, Health and Welfare Canada. Separate French edition.

Canadian journal of fisheries and aquatic sciences. (M) Fisheries and Oceans Canada. Title page bilingual.

Canadian weather review. (M) Atmospheric Environment Service. Bilingual.

Climatic perspectives: a weekly review of Canadian climate. (W) Atmospheric Environment Service, Environment Canada. Separate French edition.

Conservation Canada. (Q) Parks Canada, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. Bilingual.

Development directions. (Bi-M) Canadian International Development Agency, Department of External Affairs. Bilingual.

Flight comment. (Bi-M) Directorate of Flight Safety, National Defence Headquarters. Bilingual.

FOIL; forward occupational imbalance listing. (Q) Strategic Policy and Planning, Employment and Immigration Canada. Bilingual.

General safety digest (Bi-M) Directorate of General Safety, Department of National Defence. Bilingual.

Labour gazette. (M) Department of Labour. Separate French edition.

Metric monitor. (M) Metric Commission. Bilingual.

Monthly radiation summary. (M) Atmospheric Environment Service. Bilingual.

Monthly record, meteorological observations. Atmospheric Environment Service, Environment Canada. Bilingual.

Part 1 - Western Canada.

Part 2 - Northern Canada.

Part 3 - Eastern Canada.

- National Gallery of Canada Bulletin* (S-A) National Gallery of Canada. Bilingual.
- North*. (Bi-M) Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. Partly in English and partly in French.
- Optimum*. (Q) Bureau of Management Consulting, Supply and Services Canada. Partly in English and partly in French.
- Patent Office record*. (W) Commissioner of Patents, Consumer and Corporate Affairs. Bilingual.
- Quality of working life: the Canadian scene*. (Q) Employment Relations Branch, Labour Canada. Separate French edition.
- Radio aids to marine navigation (Atlantic and Great Lakes)*. (Three times per year) Canadian Coast Guard, Transport Canada. Separate French edition.
- Radio aids to marine navigation (Pacific)*. (Three times per year) Canadian Coast Guard, Transport Canada.
- Science dimension*. (Bi-M) National Research Council. Bilingual.
- Sentinel* (9 times per year) National Defence Headquarters. Separate French edition.
- Statement of the assets and liabilities of the chartered banks of Canada*. (M) Supplement to *Canada gazette*, Part 1. Bilingual.
- Trade marks journal*. (W) Trade Marks Office, Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs. Bilingual.
- Urban history review*. (3 issues per year) History Division, National Museum of Man. Separate French edition.

FOOTNOTES

- ¹ 32-33 Victoria, 1869, c.7.
- ² 49 Victoria, 1886, c.22.
- ³ 51 Victoria, 1888, c.17.
- ⁴ 17-18 Elizabeth II, 1968-69, c.28, s.48.
- ⁵ Treasury Board. *Administrative policy manual*. Chapter 335, 1978. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services, 1978. 42 p. Bilingual.
- ⁶ Canada. Department of Public Printing and Stationery. *List of Canadian government periodicals*. Ottawa: Queen's Printer [1965] 15 p.

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